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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7758.—Vol. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1890. Price One Penny.

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Sir C. A. Cameron, M.D., says—"I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well."
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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as Lanoux and Lily Hanbury. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Rosman, Allan, Harwood, Miss Julia Neilson, Mrs. Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, Macgregor, Tapping, Gurney, Haydon, and Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.50. Box-office open 10 till 5. Fit Circle guaranteed 5s. 6d. Gallery 1s. MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW on SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 1, and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (65th time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CYRIL'S SUCCESS. Messrs. David James, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Elwood, S. Dalzell, G. Maxwell, H. Saker, G. R. Phillips, G. Stanton, G. Chapuy; Mesdames Olga Brandon, Compton, F. Frances, E. Brunton, Jo. Vinning. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lesley Lindi; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Soutten. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT (LAST NIGHT), at 6.30, UNCLE DICKS DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. At 7.30, THE MYSTERY. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES TO-MORROW (Thursday) and FRIDAY of DEARER THAN LIFE. SATURDAY NEXT, AFTERNOON and EVENING, THE UPPER CRUST. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Sims Reeves.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Numerous success. 110th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Martin, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Bentley, H. Rodolf, R. Russell, James Ensy, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Theo. Talbot, M. Rodolf, Rosina Leon, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. Miss Marion Macy Norkes, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Hanbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c.; and John Macready; Mesdames Mary Rorke, C. Gwen, L. Bryer, Hanbury, &c., and Winifred Emery, Rousby. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)
EVERY EVENING at 7.45 (Sundays and Fridays excepted), doors open 7.30, overture 7.45. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Price, Brydon, Benson, Rose, Howard, Athol Forde, Buckstone, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Greenlie, Smith; Mesdames Grey, Perrin, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES: Hedges-Grey, Perrin, Rorke, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES: THIS DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2. SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Stopford, George Dillon, R. Shayler, W. Lugg, and Lionel Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Beaumont, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd Barney) now open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 6.30, MARJORIE. Misses Phyllis Broughton, Adine Ansell (Mrs. George Conney), and Miss Camille Clifford; Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Frederick Wood, Burt Jones, T. A. Shale, L. Henderson, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN MITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at 8.30, THE CASE OF REBELLIOUS SUSAN. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Warner, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Hare, Lewis Bowyer, D'Orsay, and Charles Allan. Doors open at 8. Box-office open daily, 10 to 5. Private Boxes, Dress Circle, and Pit Stalls may be secured by letter. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gore, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Anne Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Alice Vesey, St. Ange, Ina Mowat, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 6.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birlie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 (with the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Beauchamp, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaffney, Robertson, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,728.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 100th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. W. Phillips, Mrs. J. Fawcett, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 7.30, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Pinder.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. George Alexander.)
SATURDAY NEXT, February 1st, and
EVERY EVENING at 8.15,
FOOL'S MATE
and
DR. BILL.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Alberton.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, G. B. Prior, Sidney Howard, Jacks, Fred Harry Monkhouse, Arthur Conney, Alfred Young, Percy Gallington, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lie, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.0 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets: AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mdlles. Pitteri and Bettina de Nora, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment by Mr. Miss Amy Roselle, Will Poole, Lloyd Thompson's Team, THE GREAT CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mollie Vanori to-night, at 11.15. No fees list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobbie the funny Coonsentrical clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Vasmire, the wonderful lion tamer; the Bamfords, Harry Mountford, Harry Thompson, Alec Dundee, musical clown; Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, Petrie, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Ring; May and Laverne, burlesque dancers, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

GIANT GOLIATH OF ROSSENDALE.

THE report published in the *Standard* on the authority of the Rawtenstall correspondent is very interesting and suggestive. The Home Rulers of Rossendale will shortly proclaim their choice of the candidate with whom they will oppose the re-election of Lord HARTINGTON.

The candidate will be an ex-Cabinet Minister, the importance of the contest having induced the leaders of the Liberal party to allow the Rossendale Liberals to select Lord Hartington's opponent from among the members of the last Cabinet, three names alone being excluded.

It is difficult to repress a smile at the naïve nature of this announcement. Who are the Liberal leaders? For practical purposes the Liberal party is led by a triumvirate—Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MORLEY, and Sir W. HARCOURT. There are from time to time subterranean growls vaguely audible in the region of the front Opposition bench, but these murmurs never ripen into mutiny. The leaders of the Liberals are therefore three, and these three, the *Standard* would have us believe, have decided that the Rossendale Liberals may have the pick of the occupants of the front Opposition bench—barring three. And who are the three? Who, indeed, of course, but their three noble selves? Here is heroic self abnegation, indeed, reminding us of ARTEMUS WARD'S patriotic alacrity when he sacrificed on the altar of his country his mother-in-law and all his wife's relations. "Good men of Rossendale who want "some one to go up to do battle in the high places of the field, to "do battle with the Unionist leader, our hearts are with you. In "proof whereof we give you leave to take as your champion any "ex-Cabinet Minister—excepting ourselves." It will be interesting to know how many people believe that the *Standard* is not perpetrating an ironical joke.

But it is certainly time that Rossendale got a man somewhere, but we do not think they will find an ex-Cabinet Minister quite the ideal champion of their cause—unless they could get Mr. MORLEY. The situation at present bears a little bit too much resemblance to that in the valley of Elah before DAVID arrived with his sling to be altogether exhilarating to Home Rulers. Lord HARTINGTON is the GOLIATH of the Unionist Gath. If he has not exactly a helmet of brass upon his head, it must be admitted that the staff of his spear is as heavy as a weaver's beam, and the spear's head, which corresponds to the reports of his speeches in the *Times*, does not weigh less than the six hundred shekels of iron of his Biblical prototype. Too long has Lord HARTINGTON been allowed to stand and cry unto the armies of Israel—"Am not I a Philistine, and ye servants of SAUL?" who it may be remembered towered, like Mr. GLADSTONE, head and shoulders over all his contemporaries. "Choose you a man from you, and let him come down to me. I defy the armies of Israel this day. Give me a man that we may fight together." And it must be admitted that up to the present time there has been no great alacrity in responding to his challenge. We are all waiting for little DAVID, but at present no one exactly knows where the little fellow is to come from.

DAVIDS come from the sheepfold. They do not flourish on front benches. If the Rossendale men want a doughty veteran to go up to battle before them there are only two men whom they should try to get. The first is Mr. MORLEY. Mr. MORLEY, no doubt, is wedded to Newcastle. But Newcastle can return him as Leeds returned Mr. GLADSTONE in 1880, while he was waging fierce battle in Midlothian. If Mr. MORLEY were to achieve success in this perilous adventure, then indeed he would be the DAVID to our SAUL. If he accepted the challenge Rossendale would be the Midlothian of the next election. We could not wish two better combatants met in a fairer field, and in the interests of serious politics we heartily wish that as Mr. BRETT has gone forth to do battle with Mr. COURTNEY in the west, Mr. MORLEY could be induced to do battle with Lord HARTINGTON in the north. We fear, however, that such a thing is too good to be prayed for. In that case the Rossendale Liberals, failing Mr. MORLEY, have only one man suitable who will stand them in good stead. He was not a member of the last Cabinet, but he is none the worse on that account. Obviously the best Liberal man-at-arms is Sir CHARLES RUSSELL. He is an Irish-mar; he is an orator; he is a heavy weight and fully capable of holding his own against the Unionist GOLIATH. He has moreover achieved a great triumph in the PARNELL Commission. There is no one whose name would be received as enthusiastically after those of the sacred three. It is quite possible that Sir CHARLES may not wish to go north. But his own predilections must not be allowed to stand in the way of the cause of his country.

COLONIAL QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

An Interview with Sir W. C. F. Robinson.

In a private sitting-room of the Hôtel Métropole (writes a representative) I was very kindly received by Sir William Robinson a day or two after his arrival from the antipodes. It is ten years since Sir William was in England, but under the genial influences of the Austral climate time has left but little mark upon him, and friends find him but little older than when they wished him godspeed on his mission to the King of Siam. Fully six feet in height, his lithe and supple form would be warmly envied by the great majority of men of fifty-five, as well as the thin wave of light hair which amply covers the head. When Sir William last came to London he brought with him the experience gained as private secretary to his brother, Sir Hercules Robinson, when Governor of Hong Kong, as President of the island of Montserrat, and successively Governor of the Falkland, Prince Edward's, and Leeward Islands, as well as Governor of Western Australia and the Straits Settlement. Sir William has since been six years in the Government House of Adelaide and a short term at the Government House of Melbourne. Of Melbourne he spoke with the utmost enthusiasm, describing it as already the capital of Australia.

Melbourne the Capital of Australia.

"Geographical position as much as anything else has marked it out as the metropolis," he explained. "It is the most central city, the most accessible from all parts of the continent. Its hotels, clubs, and theatres, in short, all its conveniences of civilization, are now superior to anything else in the colonies, and the squatters near Sydney go to Melbourne to spend a holiday."

"Is not Melbourne also outstripping Sydney in size, &c., because Victoria's Protectionist policy develops manufacturing instead of agricultural industries and is therefore favourable to the growth of cities?"—"Yes, that is so, no doubt. For the same reason, however, prices are higher in Melbourne than in Sydney; living in the latter is cheaper than living in the former."

"Melbourne has lately shown much love for music, I believe."—"To a remarkable extent. The National Orchestra, which, being so fond of music myself, I had some share in starting, is both popular and flourishing. And you say Mr. Fred Cowen had a delightful time in Victoria, and so had Santley. I know most musicians in both England and Australia, and Santley and I met in Melbourne as old friends."

Federation in the Making.

Turning to a more serious theme, Sir William was good enough to give me the Victorian version of the recent developments of the federal movement. "Sir Henry Parkes," he said, "seems to have taken advantage of the issue of General Edwardes's report on 'Defence' to issue a manifesto in favour of federation. In this manifesto he proposed that the Federal Council, from which New South Wales alone among the Australian colonies had steadily held aloof, should be abandoned as a stupid and unworkable institution. In its place he proposed that a great Convention should be called, to which all the colonies should send representatives, and which should formulate a Federal Constitution on the Canadian basis—to create, in fact, a Dominion of Australia. The other colonies were naturally not very ready to fall in with this sweeping suggestion. They were not willing to acknowledge that in forming the Federal Council they were all wrong, and that Sir Henry Parkes was the only statesman who was right. They could not follow his bold leadership at a moment's notice. On the contrary, the other public men were persuaded that the Federal Council was proved to be a useful body, and could be enlarged in accordance with federal principles. In the result, however, a conference was arrived at, and it is in bringing about compromises that a colonial governor could do some good. I felt that it would be a great pity if the *amour propre* of different persons stood in the way of using the splendid opportunity which Sir Henry Parkes's action undoubtedly offered. So it was arranged, with Sir Henry's acquiescence, that the leaders of the Federal Council in their unofficial capacity, seeing that he would not join the Federal Council. Consequently at the Conference which is about to be held in Melbourne the different colonies will be represented by their delegates to the Federal Council, with the exception of New South Wales and possibly New Zealand, which although not yet represented on the Federal Council, may take part in the Conference. The Conference is invested with only deliberative powers. Its course, I apprehend, will be to agree upon some scheme which will have

ART NOTES

Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., has just finished the two statues on which he has for some time past been occupied. They are two decorative works for the hall-room of the Maharajah of Durbungah, Bengal, and, appropriately enough, represent "Music" and "Dancing." How often do our sculptors receive such direct and real encouragement from their own countrymen? England can at present boast a number of sculptors more capable of fine art and fine work than at any other period of her history, yet there seems little individual disposition among the "art patrons" of the day to free them from the manufacturers' yoke, to which Alfred Steven's neck was bent for the best part of his life.

* * * * *

An edition of an etching, limited to 200 copies, and priced variously at £40 and £20, is an event of some rarity. Such is the edition of M. Frederic Jacque's plate of Millet's "Angelus," which has just been issued by Mr. Harry Dickins. M. Jacque, who is a gold-medallist, and a son of the more celebrated Charles Jacque, is held by Albert Wolff to come nearer than any other etcher to the touch and methods of Millet himself.

* * * * *

It is satisfactory to see that the English display of art at the Paris Exhibition has taken firm hold on the Continental mind. An elaborate critical work upon it is promised from Paris. In the meantime M. Georges Verdavainne discusses the matter in an admirable study, which has recently been published in Brussels. After lightly tracing English art from its rise, he compares our display at Paris last year with that of 1878. Expressing himself in a Hibernian sort of way, he declares that our progress has been in many directions one of retrogression, for he finds that, while English painters have improved in both knowledge and skill, they have lost much of their independence and audacity, which were two of their brightest qualities. The author concludes that Great Britain has every right to be proud of her painters, who are animated by a desire to maintain their individuality, and maintain the unrivalled traditions of her heterogeneous "school," and their emphatic nationality. It is manifest, *per contra*, that M. Verdavainne must have been impressed by the "Imitation-French" spirit that has enslaved the brushes of the American school.

* * * * *

In referring the other day to the Stirling Lee incident, and the determination of the National Association for the Advancement of Art to obtain, if possible, justice for the sculptor and a fine series of sculptures for Liverpool, I gave the text of the resolution that was to be forwarded to the mayor. This resolution has now gone in, bearing at the foot the signatures of thirty-five sculptors (from which hardly a single name of importance in the country is absent) twenty-nine architects and decorators, a hundred and forty-nine painters—representing every shade of artistic opinion in the British Isles—and twelve art writers and connoisseurs: altogether an impressive display. If the Corporation will not listen to the artistic opinion of the solid artistic community, they will manifestly prove themselves dead to all reason, and insensible to all taste. But it is to be hoped that no such demonstration will take place. The list includes nearly forty members of the Academy—from Mr. Horsley to Mr. Gilbert, and from Mr. Burne-Jones to Mr. Thornycroft and Sir J. Edgar Boehm. The outsiders include men of such widely different opinions as Sir James Linton, Mr. Abbey, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Ford-Madox Brown, Mr. Crane, Mr. Orrock, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Swan, and Mr. Linley Sambourne. Like "supers," artists do not often agree, "but when they do their unanimity is wonderful!"

* * * * *

The first annual meeting of the Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland was well attended, the majority of the audience being composed of lady art-teachers of the various standards and headmistresses of schools. The Hon. Lyulph Stanley, of the Royal Education Commission, delivered an address strongly advocating the inclusion of drawing as a compulsory subject in all boys' schools and, where practicable, in all girls' schools. He and the director, Mr. Ablett, pointed out how the teaching of the subject would not only be of the greatest use to the artisan classes, but would assist the pupil and the teacher in many other subjects, the acquisition of which depended on the memory and the hand. Thus writing, it was pointed out, is in reality a difficult form of memory-drawing. Sir James Linton, who presided, agreed with the suggestion that the Education Department—which regards the new society with favour—be again approached upon this matter with a view to advancing their objects—a consummation to be accomplished not all at once, perhaps, but gradually and in the course of two or three years. The present insufficiency of both drawing-teaching and drawing-inspecting was also insisted upon

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The bronze statuette of General Gordon, by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., which Mr. Arthur Collie has just published, is not, it appears, a mere reduction of the sculptor's big statue in Trafalgar-square, but a small version of it specially modelled by Mr. Thornycroft. This admirable little work, admirably modelled and cast, affords an opportunity of possessing a fine work of sculpture at a very low cost.

* * * * *

Sir Frederick Leighton is suffering from a severe attack of the Russian influenza.—A deputation of the Selborne Society is to wait upon the Commissioner of Woods and Forests to-morrow in order to place before him the case of the Sudbury Park spoliation, and to secure the assistance of his support.

successively to be submitted to the consideration of the Parliaments of the different colonies."

THE TARIFF AN OBSTACLE.

"I have not much hope—and in this, you will understand, I am giving only my own personal opinion—that the Conference will lead to anything further than some sort of federation for the purposes of defence—some scheme by which in any time of danger the troops could be moved from colony to colony as circumstances required. Such a scheme would, as you suggest, have to take account of the control of the railways, although it need not necessarily involve the adoption of a uniform gauge. In the matter of defence New Zealand, to be sure, must look after itself. The distance is too great; troops could not be moved to points from which they could only return by a long sea voyage. In regard to naval operations this remark does not, of course, apply. New Zealand, for instance, might well share in the use of the ships which are now being built and sent out, partly at the expense of the colonies. But, while there is every probability of a federal system of defence being brought about, I am not sanguine of the speedy accomplishment of political federation. It is impossible while one colony is Protectionist and another Free Trade."

"But did not Sir Henry Parkes say that on the question of the tariff, New South Wales would abide by the verdict of United Australia?"—"He did say so. In the present condition of things, however, Victoria would not consent to the abolition of border duties. Although not so strongly, perhaps, the same Protectionist spirit prevails in most of the other colonies. Yet federation is simply absurd without inter-colonial free trade."

A WORD FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

According to the Australian papers the people of Perth are greatly elated, because Sir William is shortly to again occupy Government House. In Sir William Robinson they have a warm friend to their claims for self-government, and it is said that while he is in England those claims will be powerfully championed at the Colonial Office. This is how he spoke to me on the matter: "The criticism which the Bill conferring responsible government has met with in England seems to be founded on two misapprehensions. The first is that all the land of Western Australia is capable of European settlement, and the second that under the existing form of government immigrants receive more favourable treatment than they would under the new. As a matter of fact the tendency under free government is to encourage and increase small owners of land. In Victoria, for instance, it has been the object of recent legislation to 'bust up' the large squatters and divide the land among a large number of settlers. For a long time to come immigrants will have no difficulty in getting on to the land in Western Australia. At the present time land can be obtained on the railway line between Albany to Perth from the railway company at a less cost than from the Government. The land was, of course, granted in payment of the cost of constructing the line, and the sooner the country gets settled the greater the success of the company."

"But you spoke of land not being suitable for European settlement?"—"That is on account of the climate. Above a certain degree of latitude in the northern tropics it is almost impossible for Europeans to work in the day time on account of the heat. The country could be used only for sheep-breeding—which of course involves large capital—and there would have to be subordinate labour."

"Then, you think that under a free Government immigrants would be as well treated in respect to suitable land as the present colonists?"—"Most assuredly. The Government would not, perhaps, pay anything towards the cost of immigration. That is scarcely to be expected. It is to be remembered, too, that the present system of government is already to some extent free. The Parliament is popularly elected; the difference is that Ministers do not act responsibly, as in the other colonies, but merely advise the Governor. When, as I believe it soon will be, responsible government is conceded, my status will be changed. In a Crown Colony the Governor governs; in a free one he reigns."

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

Before quitting this subject, Sir William Robinson expressed the opinion that with free government there would be a fine opening for young settlers in Western Australia, although the high wages at present prevailing in the colonies generally might not be maintained. At this point I asked some questions respecting the eight hours working day.

"The eight-hours day," Sir William replied, "was very quietly obtained in the colonies. The movement arose spontaneously, I believe, among the working men themselves. At first it met with much opposition from the governing and other classes. Now, however, it is universally accepted, although one may sometimes hear an employer abusing the custom as spoiling his profits. The Governors and members of Parliament attend the demonstration held to celebrate the beginning of the eight hours system, and if not converted everybody is content to be silent. Of course, in many occupations, such as coal-mining, the men work in double shifts."

THE IRISH AS CITIZENS.

Sir William Robinson was born at Rosmead in Westmeath. He is the son of an admiral, and was married to the daughter of an Irish Bishop. Although I knew that he had no predilections in favour of the Nationalists, it was therefore with some curiosity that I listened to his reply to my question—"What was the opinion in Australia of the Irish members' mission?"

"Their tour has not attracted very much attention except among the Irish. The meetings have been well attended, I believe; everything was very orderly, and nothing was said to which it seemed to me any exception could be taken."

"And what is the feeling of the colonists generally towards the Irishmen among them?"—"Whatever they may be in their own country, no one denies that they make excellent citizens in the colonies. They are steady, thrifty, contented, and intelligently interested in public affairs. It is not, of course, for me to say whether or not this state of things, as compared with that existing in Ireland, can be explained by political reasons."

SLAVERY AND RUM.

THE following communication is of interest in view of to-day's Mansion House meeting:—

SIR,—Maliki, Emir of one of the Niger Territories, is certainly on the right track by saying, "Rum has ruined my country." These are the official import figures of 1888, useful for the Anti-Slavery Conference:—

SIERRA LEONE.

From	Geneva. gals.	£	Rum. gals.	£	per gal. s. d.
United Kingdom...	7,146	1,157	58,175	4,604	1 7
Germany...	33,710	6,204	187,274	5,047	0 6
France...	—	—	595	122	4 1
Jamica ...	—	—	100	50	10 0
America ...	—	—	10,623	1,098	2 1
Totals	40,856	7,361	256,769	10,921	
Duty paid.....		£4,479		£11,426	
Duty per gallon.....		2s.		2s.	

LAGOS.

Germany.....	456,950	35,274	630,702	27,202	0 10
Transit	121,416	10,846	93,788	3,897	0 10
United Kingdom ...	342	84	9,157	392	— —
Transit	420	31	...	...	—
Porto Novo.....	82	11	2,021	148	—
Brazil	—	—	21,555	1,974	1 10
Transit	—	—	3,982	340	—
Totals.....	579,210	46,246	760,205	33,953	
Duty paid.....		£12,068		£17,069	
Duty per gal. imp.		6d.		imp. 6d.	
Transit		1¾d.		Transit 1¾d.	

GOLD COAST.

United Kingdom...	23,594	1,944	42,772	3,160	1 6
Germany.....	53,697	4,381	9,760	508	1 0
Holland	24,798	2,366	2,907	280	1 11
African Ports.....	1,067	90	4,228	341	— —
U. S. America	—	—	528,320	47,779	1 10
Teneriffe.....	—	—	20	3	— —
Totals	103,156	8,781	588,007	52,071	
Duty paid.....		£9610		£53,639	
Per gallon.....		2s. 6d.		2s. 6d.	

R. RHENS, F.S.S., Statistical Inquiry Office.

37, Walbrook, E.C., London, Nov. 20.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The first note of opposition to the Irish Land Bill of the Government was sounded, and that with vigour, at St. James's Hall last night. Sir George Trevelyan also took up his parable against the extension of the Ashbourne Act at Doncaster, and we may expect the popular protests to multiply and increase every week. It is important that the grounds of objection should be correctly stated. At present the critics of the scheme are "all over the shop," and the result is a great deal of topsy-turvy, inconsistent denunciation, which will do no good, and may embarrass one side not a little when they come to deal practically with the question.

From our point of view the true point of attack is clear. Holding as we do that there are many landlords in Ireland whose existence is the best security the country possesses for progress and prosperity, we deplore a scheme of purchase which puts a premium upon their extinction. Believing that the credit of the whole nation ought not to be mortgaged in order to set up in business as landlords on their own account the peasants who happen at the moment to be in occupation of holdings in Ireland, we shall oppose every scheme of purchase which does not secure that the title-deeds of all land so bought are made out in the name, not of private individuals, but of the whole community. Finally, expecting that when Ireland has Home Rule she will be very keen to secure an English guarantee for the loan necessary to expropriate the bad landlords and vest the fee simple of their estates in the local community, we deprecate all these indiscriminate attacks upon the use of English credit. The true line is to object to the mortgaging of the credit of the British taxpayer for the creation of a new set of Irish landlords without the preliminary guarantee of securing the goodwill of the Irish people.

It is reported from Paris that France is coming to terms about the conversion of the Egyptian debt. As her present attitude entails a loss of £159,000 upon the Egyptian Treasury every year, the news of a compromise in the offing is welcome intelligence. The fig leaves France insists upon are said to be the examination and superintendence of the expenditure of £800,000 on public works by the Public Debt Office, and the formation of a reserve fund for the army and the police, to which the balance of the proceeds of conversion should be applied after providing for the suppression of the corvée. If this difficulty is got out of the way, the ground will be cleared for tackling the Newfoundland imbroglio.

Captain Sharp, of the *Paris*, is it seems to be given a testimonial. On the modern system that everybody who does his duty and does not lose his head on sea or run away on land deserves "special recognition," Captain Sharp is doubtless well entitled to the proposed presentation; but why should not the honours be fairly divided all round? The *Standard* compares Captain Sharp's "indomitable resolution" to that of Captain Kane in taking the *Calliope* out of Apia. And undoubtedly there is this point of resemblance, that the safety of the vessels in both cases depended on the excellence of the boilers and the engines. Why not, therefore, include the engineers, the stokers, and the boilermakers in the proposed "national testimonial"?

The Archbishop's pronouncement on Free Schools yesterday did not amount to much. Here is what he said:—

With reference to the questions of remission of fees and of education being assisted, if they found that all political parties in England were agreed that it would be done, then it should not be the Church's part to step down and say that it should not be assisted, and that fees should not be remitted.

If all parties were agreed to have free schools, the Church will not step down and veto them. Of course it will not, first because it could not if it would, and secondly, because it would not if it could. It is not exactly probable that the Church would pass any self-denying ordinance against sharing in the spoils of "assistance." What we should have liked to know is the line the Church means to take in the discussions before all parties are agreed; and on this point Dr. Benson, it will be observed, said nothing at all.

The Ashbourne Act eliminates the best set of the landlords, and benefits the tenants who least need assistance at the cost of the British taxpayer to the permanent detriment of Irish agriculture. On this last point even the *Times* has had to admit the reality of the danger in a long article on the working of the Act. It says of the purchasers under the Act:—

They have not sufficient public spirit to maintain those improvements which were for the general good, and the making and maintenance of which formerly depended on the landlord. Thus they have cut down and sold every tree in a plantation as soon as it has been conveyed to them, while farm roads and main drains have not been kept in order. It was, no doubt, the consideration of such facts that induced the Irish Landowners' Convention to suggest that control of these and similar matters should be vested in the Land Commission or some other public department. Certainly anything like a general expropriation of the landlords would be most injurious to the country.

There is nothing surprising in the large majority which the French Protectionists obtained on the Customs Dues Committee yesterday. English observers, attracted by the most showy point, regarded the late election in France as being merely a question of for or against Boulanger. In reality the question of Protection was what most of the electors cared about at least as much. The country returned a large majority of Protectionists, and that majority was bound to be reproduced on the Committee. The interesting thing will be to see how far the Protectionists fall out among themselves when the detailed discussion of this duty and of that begins.

Is not Sir Thomas Farrer a little hard—in his admirably cogent letter on Betterment in this morning's *Times*—on pigeon-holes? By way of crowning his contempt for that "portentous political pedagogue" the Duke of Argyll, he sends his Grace back to his pigeon-holes. But, considering that Sir Thomas Farrer himself has spent most of his life in the company of those commodities, and that they have given him such admirable training as a "live" controversialist, might he not have sent the Duke somewhere else? If there are many other officials and ex-officials like Sir Thomas Farrer, ready at an emergency to slay Sugar Bills and trip up the Dukes and Doctrinaires, what an immense reserve of fighting power there must be stored up in Liberal pigeon-holes!

Every now and then unrealities are spoken in politics and in journalism which make good men a trifle sick, and which cause the ungodly to blaspheme. Of these unrealities we have an instance this morning in Sir George Trevelyan's speech at Doncaster. Referring to some flowers that had been given him by the Woman's Liberal Association—

He said that the bouquet was the true Liberal colour. Throughout the country they had many colours at an election, but everywhere the Liberal party had the right to wear white, for its principles were purity. It lived by purity, and by purity in the end it would conquer.

Even so. Amen. But this unctuous assumption of superior virtue was no doubt perfectly sincere on the part of Sir George Trevelyan, who is one of the most transparently sincere men in existence.

A correspondent sends the following extract from Pepys's Diary which is very illustrative of the dangers of a mild winter. After recording in August, 1661, "a sickly time both in the City and Country everywhere (of a sort of fever) that never was heard of almost unless it was in a plague time," he makes on the 15th of January, 1662, the following remarkable entry:—

15 January, 1662. . . . A fast day ordered by the Parliament, to pray for more seasonable weather; it having hitherto been summer weather, that it is, both as to warmth and every other thing, just as if it were the middle of May or June, which do threaten a plague (as all men think) to follow, for so it was almost the last winter; and the whole year after hath been a very sickly time to this day.

The impartiality of the prevailing disorder, which has been just as active in the breezy Chiltern Hills as in South Kensington or Hoxton, is as noticeable in the present winter as it was two centuries ago. The chief difference is that Parliament is not now sitting in January, and would not order a fast day if it were, remembering possibly that the fast day ordered in 1662 did not prevent the plague a few years afterwards.

It is not generally known, although it is an undoubted fact, that M. Zola entirely approved of the Vizetelly prosecution, and contemplated with calm equanimity the consignment of his English publisher to Holloway Gaol. He has now gone a step further in the direction of the Vigilance Association, and in an interview the other day he repudiated the proposal taken by some of his followers for the creation of a special jury of accredited authors to decide what is and what is not permissible in art. Here is M. Zola's own view of the matter, which seems to correspond exactly with that of Mr. Coote:—

I think it both natural and right that civilized society should seek to defend itself against the contaminating influence of those writers who would make capital by pandering to the morbid desire for obscenity which exists more or less in all communities. I admit that in some cases it is difficult to draw the line between real art and the base imitation. But obscenity being a criminal offence should be dealt with by an ordinary criminal court. In some few cases injustice might be committed, but in the long run it would be corrected by the force of public opinion.

Clearly M. Zola ought to be forthwith elected honorary member of the National Vigilance Association.

Whatever may be the popular opinion about the success or failure of "cold-tub," there is not the slightest doubt as to the remarkable success which has attended the erection of public baths in at least one London parish. For ten years a small but energetic body of ratepayers carried on an agitation for the adoption by the Battersea Vestry of the Baths and Wash houses Act, but until last year no substantial progress was made. Vestrydom had doubted the necessity for such an institution, besides prophesying financial ruin to the parish in undertaking such a work. All these doubts are now set at rest by the Report of the Baths Commissioners. During the latter half of last year no less than 83,428 males used the baths, while the number of females patronising the institution amounted to 2,463. The expenditure for that period was under £650, against an income of nearly £1,100. After this satisfactory statement, Battersea can with reason justify the adoption of the Baths and Washhouses Act.

*"AUSTRALIA TWICE TRAVERSED."**

MR. ERNEST GILES has written two readable and excellent volumes of travel. It is true they take us back to a period from eighteen to fourteen years ago, that the records have been fragmentarily published in Australia, and that Mr. Giles traversed "the poorer regions" of the country, but we have now a complete narrative, and it is full of revelations to us of the interior and of the natives, the flora and fauna of regions that may yet be won to the service of man.

Most persons will be astonished to learn that little more than a hundred years ago Australia had not been circumnavigated, and that it was not known that Australia and Van Diemen's Land were separate countries. Mr. Giles summarizes the results of previous explorations in order to render intelligible his own efforts, and then he gives vivid narratives of his own arduous and perilous work, comprising five journeys between the years 1872 and 1876, two made with horses and three with camels, through wonderful tracts of Central South Australia and Western Australia, across sandy deserts, through scrub and forest, over mountain ranges, and into the delicious glens and Vales of Tempe. His pluck and endurance were marvellous. Perils of thirst, hunger, desertion, loss of animals, encounter with natives, and physical depression encompassed him, and yet he held on his way, to emerge a conqueror, the namer of unknown points and places, the hero who adds to our knowledge at the price of sufferings for which no fame can ever offer him an adequate compensation. His account of Central South Australia is vivid in the extreme, and it opens to us a region in many respects resembling the Soudan, of which our general knowledge is now extensive and fresh. We owe him hearty thanks for his labours under a broiling sun and in the solitude of vast deserts and mountain ranges. An explorer in Central Australia, he tells us, "should be able to make a pie, shoe himself or his horse, jerk a doggerel verse or two, not for himself, but simply for the benefit or annoyance of others, and not necessarily for publication, nor as a guarantee of good faith; he must be able to take and make an observation now and then, mend a watch, kill or cure a horse, as the times may require, make a pack-saddle, and understand something of astronomy, surveying, geography, geology, and mineralogy." We may add that he must have toughness of physique, a strong mind and will, and abundant resources in the way of generalship. The maps of Mr. Giles's journey are helpful, and the illustrations convey a good idea of the delightful spots discovered amidst so much country that is only geographically interesting. He was full of wise restraint in dealing with the natives, and what he has to tell us about them is novel and vivid. Some of them inhabit caves or build wretched houses; the men wear their hair in chignons or curls, ochre their bodies, and are armed with long spears; while the women, ugly after early youth, wear their hair "either cut with flints or bitten off short." The natives had never seen men on horseback before, and thought them centaurs. No graves or any sign of them were found. "My opinion is," says Mr. Giles, "that these people eat their aged ones, and most probably those who die from natural causes also." The cave walls are decorated with devices of human hands and serpents, the ochre or charcoal with which they are coloured being blown from the mouth. The word *cooey*, Mr. Giles says, is not used by any of the wild natives, who have never seen a white man. In concluding his bright and often exciting narrative he declares that the deserts he has traversed "are no more a check to emigration now than fifty years ago." But they will probably add many a romance to the future of our great Australian Dominion.

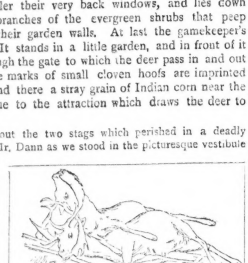
* "Australia Twice Traversed: the Romance of Exploration." By Ernest Giles. Two Volumes. (Sampson Low and Co.)

AMONG THE DEER AT BUSHEY PARK.

A CHAT WITH THE HEAD GAMEKEEPER.

"KEEP to the green track till you come to an avenue of old trees, and you will see Mr. Dann's house before you. It's rather over a mile from here," said the tall gatekeeper in the scarlet waistcoat at Busbey Park, and stretched out his arm in the direction of a wheel-track on the dull wintry grass. Rain-water stood in the ruts, and in the grey distance the track looked soft and muddy. There was not a soul in the park; the Diana pond looked murky, and the gilded goddess on her high pedestal seemed to shiver under the low and leaden sky; the gate-keeper turned back into his neat little house, and I marched along (writes a representative). Presently signs of life began to stir as I got further off the broad high road leading between the famous chestnuts from gate to gate. Under a stiff and crippled blackthorn tree two mouse-coloured young stags were butting each other; a herd of larger animals, with antlers like the withered leaves of the fan palm, and among them one "lily-white doe," crossed the path, stood motionless, with ears erect and glittering eyes, and then bounded away out of sight. Close to the houses bordering the park on one side, some mighty red deer grazed on undisturbed, after having cast one proud, disdainful look at the mortal plodding through their dominion. Happy Hamptonians! who live so near the world's great fair in London and yet so far away from it that the shy free stag nibbles the grass under their very back windows, and lies down for a siesta under the branches of the evergreen shrubs that peep into the park from over their garden walls. At last the gamekeeper's white cottage appeared. It stands in a little garden, and in front of it there is an enclosure, through the gate to which the deer pass in and out all day long. Innumerable marks of small cloven hoofs are imprinted in the soft soil, and here and there a stray grain of Indian corn near the garden gate supplies a clue to the attraction which draws the deer to the spot.

"What is this story about the two stags which perished in a deadly embrace?" I inquired of Mr. Dann as we stood in the picturesque vestibule of his gabled cottage. "Is it true that their antlers were fixed in one another's mouth, and that thus they were found dead in a ditch the other day?"—"Quite true," replied Mr. Dann, and a very strange thing it was. It happens often enough that the stags fight, especially in October, which is the pairing season, when they fight for the does. It also happens occasionally that they kill each other, and sometimes the doe as well, but I have never seen them locked together like the two we found the other morning in the dry ditch. I had a photograph taken of them which you may have, and which will explain the position in which the animals were found."



"I saw two deer fight as I came along just now. Are their fighting propensities naturally rather great?"—"Yes, it's their nature. They like to pick quarrels, but as a rule, except in autumn, they are not vicious. This season they have been more quarrelsome than usual, and we have had about a dozen stags killed during the winter which died in the fight. I attribute this to the mild season. They are in better condition than is the case in a hard winter, and that makes them boisterous."

"What do you do with the carcases?" I continued, and suggested "venison" in an off-hand way.—"No, no," remonstrated Mr. Dann, with a quick smile flitting across his pleasant, ruddy face. "No, no, the animals used for venison are specially killed. Those we find dead are only given to the dogs; you can't do anything else with them."

"How many deer are there in Bushey Park?"—"We have three herds, which together number about 900 animals. There are about 500 in the large herd, and about 200 in each of the smaller. But it is impossible to count them exactly, as they are quite free, and we have no chance of ascertaining their exact number."

"Then do they wander about the park all the year round, and is there no shelter for them in cold weather?"—"No, they don't require any shelter at all, and are happiest if you leave them alone. We feed them twice a day in winter with hay and Indian corn; you see they are already beginning to file in for their evening meal."

Two or three of the graceful creatures, accompanied by a dainty doe, had already come close to the little garden gate against which we leant as we talked. Now they came out from behind the black, thick trees, out of the hazy distance, and from among the bushes, and filed, one by one, into the gate. Tall, strong deer they were, with seven points and more to their antlers, and tiny fawns, seven months old, whose horns had not yet begun to sprout. Every head was turned in our direction; every black, shining eye fixed questioningly on the figure of the white-haired gamekeeper, who, in his thick boots, gaiters, and grey corduroys, looked the very image of the ideal old-fashioned forester.

"Do they know you, Mr. Dann?" I went on, hardly able to turn my eyes from the exquisite bit of animal life before me.—"Yes, they know me well enough," was the quiet reply. "But there is something they know and like better than me, and that is the basket in which the corn is kept. As soon as they see that they crowd in, close up to me, and forget their shyness in their greed for food. Hundreds of them are here every afternoon at five o'clock, and they know exactly when it is feeding time."

"Do the various herds occasionally mingle, or do some of the animals join another herd?"—"No: they keep each to their own herd, but from time to time it is necessary to bring deer from another part to mingle with the herds. Unless this is done they are apt to degenerate. There is one disease—a kind of diarrhœa—known as 'green tail,' to which they become subject if they are allowed to breed among themselves for too long. The rabies—which, as you know, were prevalent among the deer in Richmond Park a year or two ago, but which now, fortunately, have disappeared—were also partly due to the same cause. Have you not noticed as you came along an enclosure with some deer?"

"Yes; deer without antlers, are they not?"—"Quite so. We have brought them over from Oxfordshire, and in a month or two they will be let out and join the herds. The reason why they have no antlers is that before they are taken from one place to another they have them all sawed off close to the head, in order to prevent them from injuring each other when travelling by train. Now, if we let them join our herd at once there would be terrible fights, and the animals without antlers would naturally get the worst of it. So we keep them in an enclosure till our own deer shed their horns in spring. They may then fight with the new-comers, but their weapons are gone, and they cannot hurt each other much. By the time the antlers begin to grow they have got accustomed to each other."

"How long do deer generally live?"—"From ten to twelve years. Up to eight years they grow stronger every year, and their antlers grow larger; but after that they begin slowly to go downwards."

"Do ever any die of old age?"—"Not very often, because we kill off the older animals and make use of them, but sometimes we find one which has died of weakness and age."

"Have you any red deer, Mr. Dann?"—"Yes, about twenty. They are much finer and larger than the fallow deer, but they are getting rare. We have also one or two white deer, only they are so delicate, we do not particularly care about having them, except that they look well among the herd."

It was beginning to pour with rain. The deer crowded closer to the railing behind which the first snowdrops were blooming just above the dark brown soil, the larks and the thrushes in the hazel copses, all tasselled and speckled with silver-white catkins, were tuning their voices and practising for the great concert of spring; the branches sighed and cracked in the high wind, and I turned homeward, along the lonely "green track" after a hearty handshake with the quick, venerable keeper of the stags.

AMERICAN NOVELS.*

MR. HOWELLS' art is subject to many limitations, some temperamental, no doubt, others imposed by the conditions of the Anglo-American book-market. But within its own limits, what marvellous art it is! How consummate is his literary skill! And how subtle, how endlessly various his character-studies! There is nothing more discreditable to our national manners than the systematic insolence with which Mr. Howells is treated by a certain school of English writers—to call them "critics" would be to beg a question—merely because he chances to have spoken with something less than diplomatic reticence of some of our insular idols. Supposing him to have erred in the matter, and even in the manner, of his criticisms, he is none the less a great artist; and for our part we hold candour towards the living at least as imperative a literary virtue as reverence towards the dead. Though his critical sins were as scarlet (and we know of none that even approaches that sanguinary complexion) we should still hold it our duty to declare "A Hazard of New Fortunes" an admirable piece of literary and psychological work. On laying down the book we feel the circle of our personal acquaintance enlarged by some dozen or fifteen characters, all of whom we know, in some respects, more intimately than many of our flesh-and-blood intimates. March and Mrs. March, Fulkerson, Beaton, the Dryfoos family—all are instinct with the breath of life. They are not always pleasant acquaintances for people whose comfort in life depends on the maintenance of their illusions; and yet it is impossible to say that there is any touch of savage cynicism in Mr. Howells' calm analysis. The difference between a lover and a hater of analytical fiction is amusingly shadowed forth in this little passage at arms between March and his wife: "I should like," says Mrs. March, "to think I was devouter than I am, and younger and prettier." "Better not," replies her husband. "You couldn't keep it up. Honesty is the best policy even in such things." "No; I don't like it, Basil. I should rather wait till the last day for some of my motives to come to the top. I know they're always mixed, but do let me give them the benefit of a doubt sometimes." "Well, well, have it your own way, my dear. But I prefer not to lay up so many disagreeable surprises for myself at that time." Mrs March, if you asked her, would probably confess her inability to read Howells, while March would doubtless be found to delight in him. It is hard to imagine, however, that any one can fail to be entertained by the mere sparkle of Mr. Howells' work, irrespective of its deeper qualities. He reproduces to perfection that surface cleverness which is such a marked characteristic of American conversation. Where we say a thing flatly, stolidly, stagnantly, so to speak, the average American manages somehow to put a ripple into it. The process is cheap enough in many cases, as easy as the fingering of Hamlet's "recorders;" but, easy or not, it is a knack habitually cultivated in America and habitually neglected here. Mr. Howells, moreover, has the art to discriminate between different developments of this national knack. The reflective half-cynical irony of March is totally different in quality from the facile and slightly vulgar, yet quite irresistible, humour of Fulkerson. "I should sometimes like to take things on the plane of another sphere," says Fulkerson in genial tolerance of Conrad Dryfoos's idealisms; "but I noticed some time ago that this was the world I was born into." Nothing could be more commonplace than this sentiment; yet the American contrives to send it forth with a little twirl that lends an air of quaintness to its banality. There are two flaws, it seems to us, in the composition of the book. The presence of Lindau at Dryfoos's momentous dinner is inadequately motived, and the chance meeting of March, Lindau, and Conrad at the very moment of Conrad's death is surely an abuse of coincidence. We should like to know, by the way, whether Mr. Howells fully realizes how socialistic is the whole tone of his story. Does he intentionally give Lindau the best of the argument throughout? Or can it be that he is himself satisfied with March's airy fashion of shunting the old man's conclusions?

We did Mr. Lathrop an injustice in reading "Would You Kill Him?" immediately after "A Hazard of New Fortunes." Yet it is hard to conceive any possible juxtaposition in which such a story should seem other than tedious and commonplace. There is a certain originality, no doubt, in devoting the greater part of a volume to explaining the fluctuations, or rather palpitations, of the corn-market; but the theme cannot be said to palpitate with interest for the uncommercial novel-reader. When at last we reach the main subject of the story, we find it materially incredible and psychologically preposterous. Mr. Lathrop's style, too, lends no attraction to his unattractive theme. Though written by an American about Americans, the book has none of the specific qualities of American fiction. Its triple-toned dulness is 'English, quite English, you know."

* "A Hazard of New Fortunes." A Novel. By William D. Howells. (Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1889.)
"Would You Kill Him?" A Novel. By George Parsons Lathrop. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1889.)

"ARMINELL."

"Arminell." By S. Baring-Gould. 3 vols. (Methuen.) We sympathize with the wail of Mrs. Welsh in the book before us, when she said to her husband "You have such a figurative method of speaking, James." And moreover Mr. Baring-Gould's plot is as disagreeable as it is improbable. We cannot imagine a much more unpleasant situation than is created by Arminell's prompt acceptance of young Saltren's tale that he is her illegitimate half-brother, and by her running away with him, in order to force her father to acknowledge the tie (which did not in reality exist), and so to prevent the worthy old gentleman from "evading his retribution." Almost at the end of Vol. III. Mr. Baring-Gould announces that it has been his object all sublime to "dodge the dipper," by so telling his tale that none but a conscientious reader could have followed it. Now, we ourselves have a modest conviction that we could pass a pretty searching examination in the adventures of Arminell, could even point out some serious discrepancies as to dates, (Vide Vol. I. 211, 213 compared with Vol. II. 165.) And yet we hereby confess that we have not read one page in ten of the book, for the author's discursiveness is such as to make skipping a positive necessity.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

ASHBURNER, CATHERINE. "A Resolute Purpose." (Arrowsmith.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 320. Price 6s.]

BALCH, WILLIAM RALSTON. "Ready Reference." (Griffith, Farran, and Co.)
["The universal cyclopædia, containing everything that everybody wants to know." Cloth. Pp. 812.]

BARTON, G. B. "History of New South Wales from the Records." (Trübner and Co.)
[Vol. I. Governor Phillip—1783-1789. Cloth. Pp. lxxv., 625.]

BRAMSTON, T. M.A. "Sermons to Boys." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[Twenty-five sermons preached in Winchester College Chapel. Cloth. Pp. 180.]

BRIDGET, the Rev. T. E. "Blunders and Forgeries: Historical Essays." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[Seven reprinted magazine articles bearing on the subject of misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the Catholic Church. Cloth. Pp. 300. Price 6s.]

DARYNS, H. G., M.A. "The Works of Xenophon." (Macmillan.)
[The first volume of a new translation, to be completed in four volumes. Contains the "Hellenica," Books I. and II., and "Anabasis. Introduction, notes, and sketch of life. Cloth. Pp. cxlviii., 1554.]

FOX, J. A. "A Key to the Irish Question." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[Composed mainly of extracts from the speeches and writings of eminent British statesmen and publicists, past and present; together with some chapters on the reign of eviction in England and Scotland. Cloth. Pp. xiv., 240. Price 7s. 6d.]

FRANCES, MAY. "Beyond the Argentine: Letters from Brazil." (W. H. Allen and Co.)
[Bright and interesting letters from a young lady who went out alone to Brazil to join her brother, a district engineer on a pioneer railway. Cloth. Pp. 148.]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 13s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44 SOUTH AMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

RAILWAYS IN BURMA.

WE recently noticed a suggestion by General Trevor, of the Baroda Railway that the Indian Government should construct more railways, so as to increase the Indian revenues. The experience of some of the Indian lines does not warrant expectation that railway extension in India will always be a paying business. For instance, the Madras Railway, 829 miles long, and opened more than fifteen years ago, earned only 3 per cent. last year. The result of the new railway in Burma, however, supports General Trevor's advice. Before Thebaw's kingdom was upset there were 333 miles of railway in Lower Burma, which had cost three millions. Three years after annexation an extension 220 miles long was opened to Mandalay, which is now 384 miles by rail from Rangoon. The new line cost something under two millions. Since the extension to Mandalay was opened in February last the combined Burmah lines have made gross earnings 54 per cent. larger than the old lines gained during the corresponding nine months of 1888. The gross earnings of the year 1889-90 will be about £480,000, as compared with £337,000 in the preceding year. The working expenses, being heavy during the first year of a new line, may absorb 62 per cent. of the earnings, and there will be left £182,000, or more than 3½ per cent. on the total capital of five millions. Working expenses ought to come down to 54 per cent. when the new line has been opened a couple of years; for the old lines worked at 53 per cent. in 1887, when the Toungoo Railway, or one-half the then system, had been open only two years. Meanwhile the gross earnings will increase, and it is pretty certain that the open railways of Burma, as they now stand, will pay over 5 per cent. in 1892. This will be an excellent result for a railway system of which 164 miles were opened in 1877, with an addition of 169 miles in 1885, and a further extension of 220 miles in 1889. The financial outcome will be satisfactory also for the Indian Treasury, which borrows silver for its railways in India at 4 per cent. The Indian Government have recognized that railway extensions in Burma, besides pacifying and enriching the province, are a lucrative business, and they have arranged to spend two millions during the next five years on further railway undertakings in Burma.

THE AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN OIL COMPETITION.

Each year sees an extraordinary increase in the shipments of Russian petroleum oil to this country, while American remains nearly stationary. The Russian comes all in bulk, and for the first year to any extent America has adopted the same system, about a fourth of the whole being shipped in this way. Messrs. Henry Funck and Co. give the following figures of the total shipments from the two sources to the United Kingdom, the measurement being by barrels:—

Year.	American.	Russian.	Total.
1889	1,355,590	771,227	2,126,817
1888	1,286,148	549,126	1,835,274
1887	1,444,350	188,461	1,626,511
1886	1,363,801	46,814	1,410,615
1885	1,367,720	70,149	1,437,869
1884	927,919	17,078	944,997
1883	1,329,004	502	1,329,506

MONEY IN MINES.

We are reminded of the enormous amount of money sunk in mines by the bulky appearance of the "Mining Manual" for 1890 (4, Birchin-lane, E.C.). No fewer than 1,527 companies are dealt with, the paid-up capital of which amounts to £115,975,000. It would have been of interest had the editor tabulated the companies which are in course of liquidation, with every penny squandered, and the small proportion which have paid reasonable dividends. There are few Mount Morgans, which last year returned over a million sterling to its shareholders, or considerably more than its paid-up capital. The more frequent experience is bankruptcy, reconstruction, or liquidation. Many ventures which were floated with the highest recommendations by financial oracles are now in a derelict condition. The South African mines have increased to 642, those having offices in London numbering 315, with a paid-up capital of £44,330,000. We should add that Mr. Walter R. Skinner has turned out a very admirable book of reference, which at the same time should be a caution to the unwary speculator in mines.

The issues of public securities on the Paris market last year amounted nominally to over 150 millions sterling. Conversions of State loans preponderated.

Two Russian civil engineers, on the instructions of their Government, are at present inspecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, in view of the scheme for a railway through Siberia which will connect St. Petersburg and the Pacific.

The Ladies' Corner.

A PROTEST AGAINST "FRENCHINESS."

Will any one tell me (writes a lady correspondent) why we are to ape another nation in the matter of clothes? It is "good form" to do so. Are we, then, sheep, or geese? Among these creatures it is good form to follow step for step the one that happens to go first, and jump or sidle because he jumped or sidled, regardless of whether he had a reason for doing so or not. Why in the world should a round-faced, comely Englishwoman, with good strong brain-power inside her head, cover that head with Folly's latest masterpiece; and give as an unanswerable reason for doing so, that "It came from Paris"? Well, what of that? Perhaps in Paris you should do as the Parisians do, though I don't seem to see it. But why must you do so in England? Can't an Englishwoman devise an English hat or bonnet, or get one from a compatriot who can? It is certain that if she does so, the head-gear will become her and bring out her good looks better than the French one will; and her male friends will think so. If those of her own sex do not, it will be because they, too, have relinquished common sense and true good taste, and have abandoned themselves to the will of Despot Fashion—who is about the most contemptible of the many little devils we follow instead of resisting

This is what I saw the other day on the head of a thoughtful and intellectual woman, who ought to lead and not follow her enslaved sisters. A black straw hat, with a broad brim in front suggestive of summer sunshine; so far well; but there was no brim at all at the back, where protection from possible sunstroke is known to be most needed. The hat shadowed the wearer's face, yet gave it no background. A coalheaver's cap with its back flap, or an Indian helmet with its surrounding eaves, would have far more beauty of form and would better become a human face.

On the broad front brim of this senseless structure there rested, or rather fluttered, an amorphous heap of muslin or cambric rags—green, violet, and yellow. On close inspection this suggested vague forms of vegetable life. The owner of the fabric explained that these were iris blossoms. How could any one who had ever seen the flowering of the purple or the yellow flag in its native habitat bear to see its broad lucent flowers and long smooth leaves caricatured in crumples of dry muslin, no more suggestive of the life of the flower, than a child's spotted wooden horse is suggestive of a Derby winner? There are plenty of flowers that can be legitimately copied in "artificials," and hand themselves well to feminine decoration. But if Parisian taste thinks the iris is one of them, Parisian taste is wrong; and a woman that is not a fool should refuse to follow or be led by it.

I have seen a still worse little crime perpetrated by a believer in Frenchiness. A bonnet with three woodlarks on it, one above another, apparently fluttering downward to make a nest in the wearer's fringe. Plain little brown birds, neither eatable nor decorative—excellent only in song; and yet an English girl, herself canorous, does not care that the woods are silenced, and is happy because the three brown corpses—or skins—look "chic" on her red bonnet! Chic, indeed! That word is simply the trademark with which the smallest of devils stamps his wares for the English market.

Let us be smart, by all means; but let us draw a line at the folly of adopting what does not suit us, and, too often, what could not suit any one, merely because it is French! This worship of Frenchiness I would brand as vulgar, stupid, and unworthy of cultured Englishwomen.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, to succeed a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself:—Mr. Dan Leno, Mr. Herbert Campbell, Mr. Charles Lauri, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Alfred Bradley, Mr. Harry Nicholls, Le Roy, Talma, Costello Brothers, Connett, sen., Leopold Brothers, A. Bee, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Paudella, Lewis, Dixon, and Duggan. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessees FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Musical Performing Wonderful Siberian Bears, the Clever Troupe of Ponies, Horses and Donkeys, the Clever Dog and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker, The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers), Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider), Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.30 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE SECOND SERIES EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LEIGH.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.50 by WALLACE AND DUGLAS'S FROLIC. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—MORE CHANGES. THIS DAY the Programme will be somewhat as recorded in yesterday's newspapers. Two Special Varieties at 3 and 8. Doors open at 12. Close 11.30 p.m. Admission One Shilling; Children Sixpence.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Six Wonderful Elephants, specially and exclusively engaged.—Miss May Tiller; The Sisters Leyton, in their novel dance; Barbers Herald; Hollins' wonderful Dogs; The Brothers Delso and their Donkey; Tregetour.—TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Regal Aerial Aquarites; Griffin and Marks (Silence and Fun); the Harrison Troupe; Professor Cross; Cornet Solo by Mr. A. Webb. Twice daily. Picture Galleries, New Natural History Collection, White Kangaroo, &c., on view all day.—No extra charge.—Exhibition of Aquatic Entertainments at 6.0 and 9.0 p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—STANLEY SHOW of CYCLES OPEN TO-DAY, and will remain open till 9 p.m. on SATURDAY, February 1st. No extra charge. GRAND PANTOMIME ALADDIN, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING (except Friday), at 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s. Palace open to-day, 10 to 5.30. Admission 1s., children half-price.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria-street).—BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CHAS. J. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Entrance 1s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. During the afternoon Mrs. MARSH'S Lady Orchestra will perform.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Depicting Niagara in Midwinter. Music, Improved Cycles, Pure Water and Ices, Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defended. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Hours at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m. Close at 10.30.—NIAGARA, 52, STRAND, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN.—A Collection of 100 WATER COLOURS of CAMBRIDGE and of the RIVIERA is NOW ON VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S, 148, New Bond-street.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the Queen; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, Regent-street. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. Harold Dillon, Secretary.

EBB	A	RRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
E B	AA	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM	MM	S
EBB	A A	RRR	N N	N	U	U	M M	M	SSS
E B	AAAA	R R	N	NN	U	U	M MM	M	S
EBB	A	R R	N	N	UUU		M M	M	SSS

LAST THREE WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and Season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There was never anything like it," will be noted in this vertisal during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember that

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 p.m. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 p.m., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 p.m. Prices: Amphitheatre 1s., balcony 2s. 3s., and 4s., according to position; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; gross circle, 3s.; area, 5s.; private box, 1 guinea; drawing-room box, 2 guineas; numbered reserved seat can be taken, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one occupying his seat. Should any theirs sold on these are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admits on and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 20, Piccadilly. Except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking-offices and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Trees, 20, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all seats at the house at half-price, except in 1s. and 2s. seats.

BARNUM and BAILEY will LEASE OLYMPIA, completely fitted for immediate exhibition purposes, for their unexpired term, to wit, from Feb. 24 to April 1 next.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS AT OSBORNE.

So successful were the *tableaux vivants* at Osborne last week that yesterday evening Her Majesty commanded a further representat on of some of them, a selection from "Faust" being added to the programme. Ma or the Hon. Henry Legge impersonated Mephistopheles. These entertainments would have taken place earlier, but the death of the Empress Augusta led to their postponement. Princess Beatrice appeared as Marie Stuart and Princess Louise as Queen Philippa, Countess Feodore Gleichen being one of her maids of honour. In the Revels the Marquis of Lorne was the Lord of Misrule. The Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Biddulph, and Miss Cowing were among those for whom costumes were arranged by Messrs. J. Simmons and Son, Haymarket.

A MRS. BROWNING MEMORIAL.

Admirers of Elizabeth Barrett Browning will be interested to hear that a memorial of her is about to be erected at Ledbury in the shape of a tower clock in the principal street. The poetess resided at Hope End, near Ledbury, from babyhood to womanhood, and wrote many of her verses there. A meeting in Ledbury Town-hall on Monday night appointed a committee to carry out the work, and a fund was commenced with a subscription of £50 from Mr. William Russell, a London mercer, who is a native of Ledbury.

FREE TRADE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The Bureaux of the French Chamber of Deputies met yesterday to elect the members of which the Customs Dues Committee is to be composed. One of the principal speeches was that of M. du Sou. Say, who maintained the Free Trade policy, declaring he would do his utmost to prevent the economic movement which had been manifested in the country and in Parliament from ending in the creation of duties on raw materials. The elections to the Committee resulted in nominating thirty-eight Protectionists, eight Free-Traders, and nine who are Free Traders in principle but are disposed to vote certain duties.

BLUE-JACKETS ON PARADE AT ZANZIBAR.

Some 1,100 marines and blue-jackets were landed yesterday morning from the British men-of-war, and marched to a suitable spot, where, in the presence of the Sultan, they went through a series of manœuvres, the marines being piped against the tars. The men performed all the evolutions with admirable smartness, and when the display was over they marched past the saluting point, smartness, and when the display was over they marched past the saluting point, where the Sultan was stationed. Afterwards the whole force went through the bayonet exercise, the Sultan being again an interested spectator of the drill.

FOURTH EDITION.

MORE ABOUT THE SEVERE WEATHER.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM AN ATLANTIC LINER.

THE "ERIN" STILL MISSING.

Nothing has been heard this morning by the National Steamship Company's officials at Liverpool regarding the missing steamer *Erin*.

THE "POLYNESIAN" TO THE RESCUE.

The Allan Line steamer *Polynesian* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool yesterday. The weather experienced during the entire run was of the very worst character, continuous heavy seas being encountered. The thermometer at times registered 28 degrees below zero. On Sunday morning while the sea was running mountains high, accompanied by a driving sleet storm, a vessel was seen by the look-out, labouring heavily. Her sails, with the exception of the topsail, were in shreds, and the vessel failed to answer her helm. The steamer bore down on the vessel, and the weather being very boisterous it was thought that a small boat could not live in the sea if launched; but the chief officer asked for volunteers to assist him in the rescue of the vessel's crew. After a short time a boat was lowered, and the chief officer and six men were soon on their way through a surging sea to the distressed vessel. After much difficulty the captain and crew, six in all, were taken from the sinking ship to the steamer. The vessel proved to be the French brigantine *Matilde de Nontes*, which left Martinique, West Indies, for St. Pierre, Miquelon, on December 5th, in ballast. Three of the crew were badly frozen.

AN INMAN LINER STOPPED TWICE.

The Inman Line steamer *City of Chicago*, which arrived at New York yesterday morning, encountered severe hurricanes in the Atlantic, and was obliged to stop twice for a short time to effect some slight repairs to her machinery. She also passed through a large ice-floe.

SNOW AND FLOODS.

A severe snowstorm broke over Cheshire and North Wales yesterday. The snow on the hills lies to a depth of six inches. Traffic was suspended on the upland railways. In the Shrewsbury district the severe has overflowed its banks in an almost unprecedented manner, and thousands of acres of pasturage are submerged. In Shrewsbury the streets are being converted into canals. Boats and temporary bridges are being used. Many people have been forced from the lower rooms of their houses, and in some cases from the houses altogether. Heavy storms have again passed over Devonshire, large tracts of land being under water.

AMERICAN SNOW BLOCK.—FIVE MEN KILLED.

The snow block in the United States on the Central Pacific Railway is reported to be the severest since the construction of the road. Five employés have been killed through trains being blown off the line. The telegraph poles, though twenty-two feet in height, are buried ten feet below the snow, and several trains have been blockaded for ten days.

According to advices from Cologne, the ferry-boat at Grimlinghausen, near Dusseldorf, capsized in the middle of the Rhine in consequence of the storm. Seven of the eight occupants were drowned, amongst them the ferryman and his son.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM GULL

We deeply regret to announce that Sir William Gull, the distinguished physician, died at half-past twelve o'clock this afternoon.

THE SITUATION IN CANADA.

A REMARKABLE STATE OF THINGS.

A Dalziel despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. Charlton gave notice in the House of Commons yesterday of his intention to move for a special committee to inquire into the causes of the present alarming exodus of native Canadians into the United States and to report upon means of checking it.

Professor Goldwin Smith has addressed a letter to the London press, at the request of the Toronto Charity Commissioners, against the sending of emigrants to Canada unless they are able-bodied farmers or domestic servants. Professor Goldwin Smith adds that four per cent. of the population of Toronto are in receipt of charity.

THE DOCKS COMPANIES' SCHEME—APPROVED.

Mr. Justice Chitty this morning gave judgment on a petition for the confirmation of a scheme of arrangement between the docks company and its creditors, prepared by the directors in exercise of the powers of the Railway Companies Act of 1867. His lordship confirmed the scheme, which he said was prepared in good faith and with fairness to outside creditors. The scheme was arranged for the purpose of giving breathing time to the Company, and he could not but see that its prospects were improving. The scheme did not deprive or attempt to deprive the outside creditors of any reasonable prospect of being paid their debts.

MRS. LANGTRY INDISPOSED.

One of the evils of the "star" system was strikingly exemplified last night at the St. James's Theatre; for the stall and box-holders, who arrived in King-street at the hour of eight, found nothing but a mass of retreating vehicles, a crowd of despondent critics, and a series of *affiches* announcing the "severe indisposition" of Mrs. Langtry. All that could be gathered was the fact that the actress-manageress had as late as seven o'clock hoped to be able to appear, but that she had finally made up her mind not to play, in obedience to the behests of her medical attendant. So unexpected was the postponement that many members of the company were dressed and "made up" when the news of Mrs. Langtry's decision arrived. Needless to say, considerable disappointment was expressed by many keen playgoers, who compared notes on the damp pavement in front of the theatre. "As You Like It" will probably not be seen for some days.

On inquiry this morning we learn that Mrs. Langtry is if anything worse than she was last evening. She is suffering from what is believed to be a complication of influenza and bronchitis, and her temperature is 103°. Ten days or a fortnight will probably elapse before she is well enough to appear.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

An Ottawa telegram says that Mr. R. R. Dobell, the Quebec lumber king, is about to form the Canada Cable Company, which is to lay a cable from Ireland to Canada. Mr. Dobell will ask a bonus as soon as the company is incorporated, but it is almost certain that the line will not be subsidized.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

According to present arrangements the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, will leave Osborne on the 15th of February for Windsor Castle.

Some of the Berlin papers announce that Queen Victoria is expected to arrive at Homburg on the 23rd of March. It is added that she will stay there three weeks, and that her daughters, the Empress Frederick and the Princess Christian, will be there at the same time.

DR. TANNER, M.P., SENTENCED.

The case of Mr. Smith-Barry, M.P., against Dr. Tanner, M.P., was concluded at Dunglas sessions yesterday. The magistrates sentenced Dr. Tanner to three months' imprisonment in default of giving bail in two sureties of £100 each to keep the peace for twelve months. The court, however, consented to state a case for the superior court, and on this understanding Dr. Tanner entered into recognizances.

THE ARREST OF MR. BENZON.

The Nice correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed last night:—It was reported in Nice to-day that Mr. Ernest Benzon, who was arrested a week ago, would be liberated to night, since all formalities connected with the cheque for one thousand pounds had been carried out. The officials of the Credit Lyonnais again assure me that they are satisfied, and have no intention to prosecute. On inquiring at the prison, I learn that the police have not released Mr. Benzon. He had an interview to-day with an English solicitor. It is impossible to get any information about the matter from the Nice police.

It is now by no means as commonly thought as it was ten days ago that the Prime Minister will go to the South of Europe to complete his period of convalescence. He is understood to feel that, under present circumstances, his remaining in England is almost essential; and therefore Bournemouth or Eastbourne is likely to shortly see him for a few weeks.

THE GLADSTONE-RENDEL MARRIAGE.

A LIST OF THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Gladstone, the fourth son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, with Miss Maud Rendel, the second daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., takes place to-morrow, at 10.30 a.m., at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, brother of the bridegroom, the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, and Dr. Wickham, the headmaster of Wellington College, who is the brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids, eight in number, will be Miss Grace Rendel and Miss Clare Rendel sisters of the bride; Miss Angela Shuttleworth, daughter of Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, and cousin of the bride; the Hon. Sarah Lyttelton, cousin to the bridegroom; Miss Agnes Wickham, niece of the bridegroom; Miss Noble, and Miss Lushington.

The wedding party will probably include, in addition to the relations on both sides, the Argentine Minister, the Speaker and Mrs. Peel, Sir William Harcourt, Lord and Lady Herschell, Lord Ribblesdale, Lady Greville, Lord and Lady Hobhouse, Viscountess Harber, Lady Herbert of Lea, Lord and Lady Lingen, Lord and Lady Monkswell, Lord and Lady Thring, Sir U. and Lady Kay Shuttleworth, Sir Edward Watkin, Sir William and Lady Harcourt, Sir Charles and Lady Russell, Dowager Lady Sandhurst, Sir John and Lady Adye, Mr. and Lady Constance Shaw-Lefevre, Sir Andrew and Lady Clark, Sir Henry and Lady Campbell-Bannerman, Dr. Joseph and Lady Bates, Sir Walter and Lady Phillimore, Sir Horace and Lady Davey, Mr. and Lady Victoria Fuller, Sir Charles and Lady Foster, Sir Miles and Lady Fenton, Lady and Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Seale Haine, Mr. Gerald Loder, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Mundella, Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Jasper More, and Mrs. Stansfeld, Captain Verney, Mr. Woodall, and numerous other friends.

Among the list of Miss Rendel's presents are: Mr. W. E. Gladstone, a pearl necklace; Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, a diamond comb for the hair; Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., a diamond necklace; Mrs. Stuart Rendel, diamond pendant, tortoiseshell brushes; Sir Edmund Lodge, pearl and diamond bracelet; Lady Loder, silver five-o'clock-teaset, Lord Justice and Lady Bowen, two large silver candlesticks; Lord Armstrong, a pearl and topaz necklace; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Hubbard, carriage clock; Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., violin case and stand; Sir A. and Lady Rendel, dressing-bag; Mr. Gerald Loder, M.P., silver gilt antique inkstand; Lord and Lady Rothschild, pearl necklace; Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, in diamonds; Lord Brassey, took; Lady Victoria Fuller, scent bottle; Lord and Lady Sudeley, enamelled and diamond brooch; Lady Pease, painted gauze fan; Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, giant glass vase; Lady Lyttelton, two silver scent bottles; Sir Horace and Lady Davey, opal Venetian vases; Mr. and Lady Constance Shaw-Lefevre, silver pincushion; Mr. and Mrs. Osborne Morgan, terra-cotta Neapolitan figure; Lady Farnborough, china coffee set; Sir George and Lady Trevelyan, portfolio; Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Flower, amethyst and diamond brooch; Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, two silver candlesticks; Mr. Lewis Morris, the "Epic of Hades;" the women of Montgomeryshire (1,500 subscriptions of 2s. 6d.), a portrait of the bride's mother; the servants at the Carlton-garden, mother-of-pearl opera-glasses.

After the wedding the party will return to Carlton-gardens, where there will be a reception.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

The question of the administration of the Bodleian library came before Convocation yesterday at Oxford, exciting considerable interest. By a recent statute it is provided that questions may be addressed under certain regulations to various officers and boards of the curators in the University, and under this statute ten members of Convocation had addressed certain questions to the Bodleian curators which appeared to amount to something like an indictment of the administration. The joints specially raised concerned the expenses of binding, the purchase of old books, the purchases of new books and manuscripts, the want of concert with other public libraries in Oxford, the employment of boys in the library, and the personal investigation into the management of the library contemplated by the Bodleian statute. The Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Ince, read a detailed reply to the questions, and was followed by Mr. Mowat, Pembroke College, who, on behalf of himself and one or three colleagues, Mr. Bywater, expressed dissatisfaction with the replies, on the majority of the curators. Professor Nettleship, the Provost of Oriel, Professor Pelham, Professor Max Muller, and others followed. Mr. Nicholson, the head librarian, in a long speech, replied in detail to most of the points in the indictment, and explained his participation in the debate by saying that the attack, though apparently directed against the curators, was really made upon the librarian. No one, he added, knew so well as the librarian the deficiencies of the library, which were mainly due to lack of funds. The curators were acting rightly, supposing them to be satisfied with the general conduct of the librarian, in leaving him as much freedom as possible, and it was a great pity that so much of his time was wasted in meeting the perpetual criticism which was kept up by a cabal. Mr. Bywater, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Lucas expressed dissatisfaction with the method of binding pamphlets pursued in the library, and after he had spoken, the Vice-Chancellor, without inviting further speech, dissolved Convocation.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S CONCERT.

The entertainment club of the field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company is to-night initiated on the commencement of a large audience in the Armoury House, Finsbury, last night. The concert was undertaken in consequence of the great success of a similar entertainment given some two years ago. Lord de Vesci, colonel of the regiment, was in the chair; the executive committee including Captain Fry, Lieutenants Hill and Ford, Quartermaster-Sergeant F. C. Bell, Sergeants Hilden, Bardsley, and Flatau, Corporal Robinson, Trumpeter Rhodes, and Gunner Noakes. Cigarettes and cigars were *de rigueur*, the battery agreeably emphasizing the fact by distributing small boxes of cigarettes with each programme. The list of artistes was a long one, and included the Blue Hungarian Band; Mr. A. D. Cammeyer, the either-bass oist; Mrs. Shaw, the whistling lady; Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. Geer, Mr. Shilton, and Mr. Herbert Standing. Mr. Sergeant Lee and Mr. Cavell recited, and Trumpeter Rhodes gave a topical sketch, the good points of which were entirely spoilt by its interminable length. Among the artistes announced to appear "after supper" were Mr. Chas. Collette, M. Tivadar Nachez, Mr. Chas Coborn, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. John le Hay and Mr. Albert Chevalier, Miss Marion Lea, Miss Florence Marryat, Miss Nellie Farren, and Mr. Fred Leslie. It was fully twelve o'clock before the second part of the programme was reached, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Hon. Artillery Company who thronged the tastefully decorated Armoury had no cause to complain of either quantity or quality.

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN INGLESANT" ON EDUCATION.

Mr. J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," in a letter to the *Birmingham Post* on the subject of religious education, writes:—"Very few church people imagine, or can understand the importance of maintaining church schools; very few are ignorant of the advantage which the children in such schools enjoy, not necessarily from the ministration of the clergy only, but also from the laborious and devoted efforts of teachers of both sexes, to whom church training and communion have given an aptitude and a desire to instruct the young in the highest duties of life."

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AT GUY'S.

A handsome building, which will be used as a medical college in connection with Guy's Hospital, is approaching completion, and is expected to be opened in the course of the spring. The college has been erected close to the hospital, the two being connected by a subway. One of the principal features of the building is a very fine dining hall, while the sitting and bed rooms provided for the use of the students are admirably adapted to meet their requirements. The new college will tend to make the famous medical school of "Guy's" Hospital even more efficient than it is at present.

THE POLYTECHNIC FOR SOUTH-WEST LONDON.

Strenuous efforts continue to be made by the promoters of the movement for the establishment of a Polytechnic for South-West London on the model of the People's Palace in Mile-end. Last night Lord Cadogan presided over a meeting in the Chelsea Town Hall, held with the view of enlisting public sympathy in the scheme. To judge by the small attendance residents in the neighbourhood do not at present realise the importance of the proposal, but those present made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, a resolution in favour of the scheme being carried unanimously. In addition to the chairman, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., Mr. Jeneas Smith, and Lord Monkswell spoke strongly in favour of the proposed Polytechnic. About £18,000, it was stated, is still required.

AN ENGLISH PIANIST'S SUCCESS IN VIENNA.

Miss Florence May, an English pianist, gave (says a *Times* telegram) a most successful concert in Vienna last evening. The fact is worth noting, as the appearances of British artistes are very rare in that city. Miss May showed that she was quite able to compete with the leading Viennese instrumentalists, and the public acknowledged her excellent performance by hearty applause.

A fire broke out at Totnes, Devon, this morning, and before a child named Michelmore, son of a chemist, could be rescued it was burned to death.

FIRE IN A SOHO LODGING HOUSE.

A MAN OF SEVENTY BURNED TO DEATH.

A large house at 61, Berwick-street, Soho, let out almost entirely to lodgers, took fire last night. The outbreak of fire occurred in the back room on the first floor, which was occupied by Henry Gibbons, a man seventy years of age. The flames burst into the ground-floor passage with great intensity, and a scene of panic and confusion ensued. When the firemen arrived, a fierce fire was raging on the ground-floor, and the members of the brigade were informed that all the lodgers had not escaped. Amid great excitement, directly the water had had some effect in overcoming the outbreak, an entry was effected, and then the dead body of Henry Gibbons fearfully charred, was found among the débris. The lower part of the premises was gutted, while the rest of the house and the contents suffered by heat and smoke. The unfortunate man was seventy years of age. None of the lodgers was insured.

THE STRIKE AT BILLINGSGATE PRACTICALLY OVER.

The fish porters had a hopeless battle to fight when they struck against the middleman anomaly. At the Docks there was no such tremendous preponderance of labour as at Billingsgate. These men can hardly all be satisfied by work which is only sufficient to employ one of them. So it is no surprising thing that the Billingsgate trade is in no way paralyzed. It is stated now and again, and then as many times contradicted, that the strikers are only outside or casual porters, and that some 200 regular hands defied the union to which they belonged by refusing to come out when ordered so to do. The fish-carrying companies, to strengthen their own position, guaranteed to their regular employés so much per week minimum, and promised to pay them all the money they earned in brisk weeks over and above the minimum. The powers that be belonging to the excellent little weekly—the *Fish Trades Gazette*—informed a representative that under this new arrangement some of the fish porters last week working for four days, received from 8s. to 9s. a day; and that the applications to the employers for work were so numerous that they had hardened their hearts and refused to meet representatives of the strikers with a view to arbitration. The strike, therefore, cannot be said to be "over," but whatever happens it seems that the strikers will get only kicks and not ha'pence, and that the sooner they recognize the inevitable the better. A friend of the porters said to our representative with great disgust, "The fact is the Billingsgate trade is bossed from Hull and Grimsby, and this is sufficiently irrational in itself to show that the whole system existing at the market is rotten to the core."

THE STRIKE AT HAY'S WHARF.

The men of Hay's Wharf are still out on strike on the meal-time grievance. About ninety men were taken in this morning, but several of them were found useless for the purposes required, and many were obliged to be dispensed with. Tom Mann and MacCarty are among the strikers encouraging them in every way possible. At the dock gates pickets are stationed and have managed to dissuade several men from going in. This afternoon a meeting will be held at the Temperance Hall, 21, Branch Room, in Station-road, near the Spa-road Railway Station, at which the strikers will be addressed by Tom Mann, Tom MacCarty, W. Drummond, Mr. Orbell, and others. The men are in excellent spirits, and are fully convinced that they must win their cause by patience and determination. There have been no conflicts with the police to-day, and strong efforts have been made to prevent any fracas, by the engagement of a room in which to hold meetings, so as to avoid the congregations of crowds in the streets.

THE NEW THOUGHT READER.

Dr. Onofroff, the gentleman who startled a select audience at the Central Hall, Holborn, the other day, has been taken in hand by the enterprising Farini, and gave a preliminary exhibition of his powers yesterday in the presence of a large contingent of pressmen and other interested persons. A representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the first medium. The Doctor apparently experienced very little difficulty in interpreting the flow of his thoughts, which were directed in turn to a supposed murderer, his victim, the whereabouts of the deadly weapon, and the exact situation of the wound. With some other subjects the thought-reader obtained equally good results, though when he attempted to fathom the depths of Mr. Stuart Cumberland's mind he failed completely. The discovery of four numbers mentally chosen by a member of the audience concluded an interesting and striking séance, which will be repeated to-morrow for the edification of the medical profession. Dr. Onofroff professes not to rely upon contact with his subject; but, although he has certainly reduced the opportunities of obtaining muscular indications to a minimum, the circumstances of his performance leave little doubt that the direction of the medium's thoughts are only conveyed to the "reader" by means of unconscious—and perhaps unwilling—movements and actions.

WHOLESALE POISONING OF A BRITISH CREW.

Intelligence of the wholesale poisoning of the captain and crew of the British steamship *Erndale*, which arrived at Baltimore on the 16th inst., reached Queenstown yesterday. While the *Erndale* was proceeding from Cuba to Baltimore the steward, named Walker, raised a disturbance while drunk, and was for a time put in irons. Thinking that he had become sober the captain ordered his release. The following day, on resuming his duties, Walker threatened to "get even" with the captain and second officer, and he made good his threat by putting poison in their food. Each was taken ill, and it was feared that assistant-steward Robinson would die. He has, however, recovered, and, though weak, is able to walk. While the officers and men were eating their dinner they felt a peculiar burning sensation in their throats, but could not account for it. Mate Seddon left the table and went on watch. While on deck the burning in his throat became more painful, and his body was racked with pain. After vomiting a great deal he became drowsy, and lay down to sleep on the deck. Meanwhile Captain Carter, James Robinson, the assistant steward, and the four firemen were soon suffering in the some manner. It was at once suspected that Walker had put something in the food. The captain ordered the steward to be put in irons again on Sunday afternoon. On Monday morning Walker sent for the second officer and confessed what he had done.

MR. BRADLAUGH DECKED WITH FLOWERS.

A more madly excited throng has seldom been seen than that which assembled at the Apollo Bunder to bid Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn adieu, says the *Pioneer Mail*. In their enthusiasm they had little consideration for Mr. Bradlaugh, who is not yet very strong. The scene was very amusing, too, though it is a question if Mr. Bradlaugh enjoyed it. When the carriage drove up to the Bunder the natives hoisted great baskets of flowers on their shoulders and emptied them upon Mr. Bradlaugh, nearly smothering him. After struggling to get free, he had great difficulty in reaching the Bunder steps, when again he was almost buried in flowers and laden with garlands. He got off at last and returned the cheers by waving his hat. The farewell greeting of the native community to Mr. Bradlaugh was in the shape of handbills put up in conspicuous places with the following words:—

Champion of India!!
Good bye.
A nation's gratitude
Fans thy glorious path!!

THE LABOUR PARTY IN THE PARTICK DIVISION.

An interview took place in Glasgow yesterday between Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., Mr. Shaw Maxwell (representing the Scottish Labour party), and Mr. Marjoribanks, one of the Liberal Whips, at which it was agreed that the Labour party should recommend their adherents in the Partick division to vote for the Liberal candidate. The agreement come to also provides that no official Liberal candidate shall be put forward to stand for the representation of Greenock and two other Labour constituencies to be agreed on at the general election, provided that a Labour candidate is found in each case who will be in accord with the Liberal party generally.

THE CREWE TRAGEDY PUZZLING THE DETECTIVES.

The mystery enveloping the Crewe tragedy becomes greater. The police, it is said, are working hard to discover the murderers, but their efforts at present have been in vain. There is a belief that the ruffians are lurking near the Hough, the village in which Mr. Richard Davies, their victim, resided. It is thought now that an attempt was made to murder Mr. Davies before he left his place of business, and that the miscreants, foiled in their object, decided then to attack him on the highway. The crime is puzzling the detectives, and it may develop some startling features.

TWO ARRESTS.

Late last night two tramps, who gave the names of Samuel Littler and Joseph Linnocker, were arrested at the Sedgeley Workhouse, Staffordshire, on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Davies at Crewe, on Saturday night. The prisoners arrived at Sedgeley Workhouse on Monday night.

Sir John Gorst, who has been cruising in the Mediterranean with his son-in-law, a naval officer, has landed in Spain, and is now travelling through that country.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT.

AN AGREEMENT ON THE CONVERSION QUESTION.

The Egyptian Government is (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) on the point of coming to an understanding with France on the everlasting question of the conversion. As was stated some time since, France, after having refused to consent to the conversion except on condition that England should enter into an engagement to fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt, has at last come to see that this condition is equivalent to a refusal to consent to conversion, and might be considered a mere act of ill-will injurious to Egypt by impeding a reform projected under English influence. France has consequently reconsidered her first absolute refusal, and has now endeavoured to find what conditions she can substitute for her first quite unacceptable proposal. She has recently declared that she will make her adhesion to the conversion dependent on two conditions. The first was that there should be established a technical commission, including at least two Frenchmen, to superintend and examine the proposals for the employment of the £E800,000 placed by the Treasury at the disposal of the Department of Public Works. The second condition was that a reserve fund should be formed for the requirements of the army and the police.

All the Egyptian authorities without a single exception have rejected the first condition, which has been found as unacceptable by Egypt as the proposal to fix a date for evacuation by England. It is now settled that France will not persist in her first demand. What she now proposes is that the works in question shall be examined and superintended by the Public Debt Office. As regards the second question, the proposal to form a reserve fund for the army and police, the Egyptian Government shows an inclination to a compromise. It is prepared to enter into an agreement to devote a quarter of the reserve fund to the necessities of public security, or rather, to speak more exactly, not to expend it on the other services.

It seems probable, therefore, that the two Governments will end by agreeing, as only shadowy rather than real divergences now stand in the way.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS DE MURRIETA.

AT THE BROMPTON ORATORY.

Society flocked this morning to the Oratory, in the Brompton-road, to witness the fine wedding that was there to be solemnized between Miss Clarita de Murrieta and the Duc de Santona. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and ferns and white flowers. The service was fully choral, and during the celebration of the nuptial mass selected music was rendered. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, was present.

The Bishop of Southwark, assisted by Father Gordon and the Fathers of the Oratory, officiated. The bride was conducted to the high altar by her father, the Marquess de Santurce, who in due time gave her away. A cousin of the bride, Mr. Francis de Murrieta, accompanied the Duc de Santona as best man. The bridesmaids wore dresses of soft cream crêpon, with sleeves and vests in vert pomme velvet edged with gold braid, straight skirts edged with the same, and sashes of pale mauve moire. Two of the bridesmaids wore bonnets and the other four hats of green velvet ornamented with gold braid and green ostrich feathers. The bridegroom's presents were a diamond arrow piercing a diamond and sapphire horse-shoe surmounted by ducal coronet in rubies and diamonds, and a "good-year" bouquet of lilies of the valley and green orchids tied with mauve streamers. The bridesmaids were Mdlle. Maria Mitjans, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Constance Barrow, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Barrow, Miss Ivan Marion Nevill, daughter of Lord and Lady H. G. R. Nevill, Miss Violet Gathorne-Hardy, daughter of the Hon. C. G. and Lady Cicely Louisa Garthorne-Hardy, the Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, and the Hon. Marie Adelaide Brassey, daughters of Lord Brassey. The bride's dress was of rich white Venetian brocade, with long train, the front being bordered with fringes and bouquets of orange-blossoms. The bodice had a high collar of lace, and a fichu of lace and fine muslin, softly draped. She wore a small crown of real orange-blossoms, surmounted by a fine tulle veil.

After the ceremony, the wedding party proceeded to 18, Carlton House-terrace, the town residence of the Marques and Marquesa de Santurce, where a déjeûner and reception were held, the Hungarian Band playing selected airs on the grand staircase.

The following is a list of the more important presents:—

To the bride.—From the Prince and Princess of Wales, moonstone heart brooch, set with rubies and diamonds; Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, and the Duke of Fife, a set of silver-gilt salt-cellars; the Empress Eugénie, a large silver mirror; the bridegroom, a magnificent sapphire and diamond necklace, a sapphire and diamond bracelet, ruby and diamond ring, pearl double-heart brooch, diamond pin, diamond and pearl brooch, gold and pearl studs, and gold-handled hunting crop; the Marques and Marquesa de Santurce, a magnificent diamond tiara; Marquesa de Santurce, diamond half-hoop ring; M. Mitjans, father of the bridegroom, three rows of large pearls, with diamond and emerald clasp; Marquesa de Manzanedo, mother of bridegroom, ruby and diamond cluster necklace; Lord and Lady William Nevill, handsome dressing bag with tortoiseshell and gold fittings, and enamel and diamond watch bracelet; Mr. Christobal and Mr. Adriano de Murrieta, diamond aigrette, and two pairs of carriage horses; Mr. Muriano de Murrieta, silver-gilt tea servic and tray, three silver-gilt candelabras, and set of silver-gilt dessert plates; the Duc and Duchesse de Vistahamosa, complete set of silver-gilt dessert forks, knives, and spoons, and four pairs of old English silver candlesticks; Mr. Francis and Mr. C. J. de Murrieta, pair of large silver-gilt repoussé dishes; Marques de la Torreville, diamond double-heart brooch; M. Calderon, set of diamond hair pins; Marchioness of Abergavenny, black point lace and tortoise-shell fan, with monogram in rubies and diamonds; Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, diamond and emerald watch-bracelet; Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, diamond and pearl bracelet; Lord and Lady Sandhurst, gold "1890" sleevelinks; Mdlle. Maria Mitjams, large carbuncle and diamond pendant; the Spanish Ambassador, six silver coffee cups; Duchess of Manchester, pair of silver-gilt-topped scent bottles; Duchess of Leinster, old china box; Hon. Robert and Mrs. Spencer, diamond pin; Marquis of Abergavenny, writing set and candlestick, Countess of Denbigh, embroidered silk blotting book; Lady Alice Morland, silver vase; Lord Richard Nevill, pigskin luncheon bag with complete silver fittings; Hon. Thomas and Lady Idina Brassey, leather carriage card-case with gold mountings and monogram; Lord and Lady Brooke, Dutch silver ornament, Viscount and Lady Violet Dangan, old painted snuff-box; Sir Oscar Clayton, pair of silver ash-trays; Sir William Gordon Cumming, silver-headed owl scent bottle; Viscountess Mandeville, small green leather travelling bag; Mrs. Coupland, silver crucifix; Canon Searle, benetier; Lady Brougham and Vaux, old gold mounted scent bottle; Lady Clifford and Miss Towneley, silver looking glass; Lord Ashburton, silver box; Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, inlaid tortoiseshell box; Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, silver tray; Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, small Louis XVI table; Sir Frederick and Lady Milner, silver tray; Sir Bache Cunard, scent bottle with gold top set with diamonds; Mrs. G. Cavendish-Bentinck, pair of small old silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sassoon Sevres China inkstand; Mr. J. B. and Lady Rose Leigh, Chippendale table; Lord and Lady Henry Nevill, complete silver tea set; Mr. Horace Farquhar, two girandoles; Colonel Ralph Vivian, umbrella with gold handle. The servants at Wadhurst Park and 18, Carlton House-terrace, large silver salver; the Wadhurst tenants and tradesmen, large silver cup; Wadhurst Park stablemen, driving whip and hunting crop.

To the bridegroom.—From the bride, turquoise and diamond pin, ruby and diamond ring; Marquesa de Santurce, a brougham, sapphire and diamond pin, ruby and diamond horseshoe pin; Mr. C. and Mr. A. de Murrieta, pair of guns; Lord and Lady William Nevill, set of crystal and silver liqueur cups and bottles on crystal and silver tray; Count Terio-Arias, silver-mounted paper knife; Duc de Alba, phaeton; Mr. J. Grenfell, silver cigarette case; Lord Richard Nevill, leather box, containing cards, counters, &c.; Sir W. Gordon Cumming, old silver box; Duchess de Altigo, set of books; M. and Mdme. Escandon, sapphire and dimond pin; Count Estrados, gold match box.

The honeymoon is to be spent at Wadhurst Park, Sussex. The bride's going away dress is of a delicate shade of grey velvet, draped with Sicilienne, and trimmed with rich steel passementerie, with hat to match.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT'S MEDITERRANEAN TRIP.

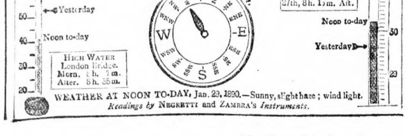
The discussion on Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's Mediterranean trip will (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) be one of the most amusing incidents of the session. The Radicals intend to discuss the matter with a view to finding what Mr. Bartlett's qualification for inspecting the arsenals are, what he did, and what is the character of the reports he made.

STATUE OF THE POPE.

Recently the well-known sculptor Luchetti executed a colossal monument representing the Pope in the act of blessing the world. A copy in marble of this monument has just been finished for the Catholic University at Washington. Another copy will be made for the Pope, who will give it to the seminary of Perugia.

THE BURGLAR'S LATEST DODGE.

There seems no longer to be any safety in the eye-holes left in the shutters of shops. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that at Bruenn a clever thief cut a circular hole into a jeweller's shop window through the eyehole in the shutter, and with a rod and hook fished out a large quantity of valuable goods, with which he decamped.



THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY, AMERICANS STRONGLY SUPPORTED.

No further decline has to be reported in the rate of discount in the open market, brokers continuing to quote 4¼ to 4⅜ per cent. for the negotiation of three months' bank paper. The market presents an easy appearance, however, and lower rates are anticipated as a result of the large receipt of gold at the Bank yesterday. It has been announced that tenders for Treasury Bills to the amount of a million and a half will be received at the Bank of England on the 7th prox., the bills being dated February 13. As on the last-named date Treasury Bills to the amount of two millions and a half fall due for repayment, the result of the operation will be to throw another million of cash into the market. Short money is rather more plentiful, and is obtainable at 5 to 5½ per cent.

Chiefly owing to the falling away in the rates charged for accommodation to operators desirous of continuing their transactions for another fortnight, markets mostly present a firmer appearance, and the majority of the movements are to higher quotations. Consols are steady, while in the Home Railway Market there is a general advance except in the case of Metropolitan which has given way on a disappointing traffic return. The movements, however, are slight. Foreign Government Bonds are quiet, without special change. The principal feature in American Railways is the further rise in Louisville and Nashville. The explanation of the rise in these shares yesterday and again to-day is the announcement that the directors have decided to issue the 13,000,000 dols. of stock authorized at the annual meeting, for the purpose of redeeming the Six per Cent. Trust Bonds and other obligations bearing interest, and to offer it to the shareholders at 85 per cent. Advices from the other side state that the success of the plan is assured, a syndicate having been formed to guarantee the taking of all the stock. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are firm, and there has been a sharp recovery in Primitivas.

The contract for the New Russian Conversion Loan has been signed, but instead of 20 millions sterling Messrs. Hope and Co., Messrs. Baring Brothers and the French group of financial establishments are to take only 14 millions.

Subscriptions are invited for 30,000 shares of £1 each in the Purnell High-speed Gas Engine and Manufacturing Company (Limited), which has been formed to acquire the patents for an improved gas engine, together with Mr. Purnell's business as manufacturer of gas engines, his stock of engines, engineering plant, &c., with the right to apply for patents in other countries, except the United States of America and Italy. The price to be paid to the vendor for the patents, stock, &c., is £20,000 (as to £10,000 in cash and 10,000 fully-paid shares). The total share capital is £50,000.

We are informed that the firm of B. Muratti and Co., of Manchester and London, tobacco merchants and manufacturers, has been formed into a limited liability company, under the title of B. Muratti, Sons, and Co. (Limited), with a nominal capital of £50,000. As the first issue of £25,000 has been privately subscribed among the members of the firm, there will be no allotment to the public.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway Company has decided to issue 13,000,000 dols. of stock in accordance with the authority granted to it at the last annual meeting, for the purpose of redeeming 10,000,000 dols. Six per Cent. Collateral Trust Mortgage bonds and other obligations of the company. The new stock will be offered to present shareholders at 85.

The list of applications for shares in the Nicaragua Company (Limited) will close to-day (Wednesday).

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases:* North Eastern, £4,748; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £2,315; Midland, £5,738; Sheffield, £1,038; North Staffordshire, £806; Great Eastern, £711; Metropolitan District, £603; Metropolitan, £102; Eastern and Midland, £94.

The Canadian Pacific Railway revenue statement for December shows an increase in gross earnings of 120,000 dols., in working expenses of 22,000 dols., and in net profit of 98,000 dols.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases:* London Street, £200; South London, £108; Provincial, £4; London, £440; North Metropolitan, £277; Belfast, £64; Southampton, £20; London Southern, £25; Sheffield, £67; Calcutta, £49; Continental Metropolitan, £288; Sunderland, £19; Swansea, £35; Glasgow, £201; Bordeaux, £284; Bristol, £115; and Gothenburg, £44. *Decrease:* Imperial, £33.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Brighton Deferred, Sheffield Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ¼ each, Great Western, Midland, North British Deferred, and North Eastern ⅛ each. *Receded:* Metropolitan ½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen:* French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified 3-16, Hungarian Gold ⅛, and Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Receded:* Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ¼, Russian Four per Cents. ¼, and Peruvian 1876 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved:* Louisville and Nashville 1⅞, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Union Pacific ½, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary and Wabash Mortgage ¼, Lake Shore, Erie Shares, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Ontario and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each. *Lower:* Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Mexican Central Bonds ½, and Reading shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Mexican First and Second Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅜, Canadian Pacific ⅜, Nitrate shares ½, Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼, the First, Second, and Third Preferences ⅛ each, the Ordinary 1-16, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97½	½
Do acct	97½	⅝
Do. 1905	99½	100
2½ per Cent	94¼	¼
Local Loan Stock	102⅞	3⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	107	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rs	71¼	2
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¾	¾
Do. 3 Scrip	102	½
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	112¾	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	85½	4⅝
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	65⅝	4⅝
Do Treasury	95	4
Austrian Gold	93	5
Do. Silver	74	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 91	75⅝	6⅝
Do. part paid	10½	9½ dis
B. Ayres 3 p.c	100½	1½
Do. Cedulas I	41	½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	90	2
Do. B	88	90
Egypt. State Dom	102¼	¼
Do. Unified	95⅝	¼
Do. Preference	103¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	82⅞	3⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86⅝	7
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	6
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	89¾	90¼
Hung Gold Rentes	87½	¾
Italian	92⅝	⅞
Mexican 6 per c 1888	94	½
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17⅛	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	20	¼
Portuguese	65⅝	⅞
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	½
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅝	⅞
Turkish 1869	102	4
Series A	39¾	40¼
Series B	23¼	4
Series D	17 9/16	11/16
4½ p.c. 1871	91¼	¾
4 p.c. Defence	101	½
4 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71⅛	2
Virginia Funded	44½	5⅛
U.S. 4½ p.c.	106¼	7⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125¼	6
Great Eastern	82¼	3
Great Northern	121	6
Ditto A	138⅝	9⅝
Great Western	167¼	8
Hull and Barnsley	39	½
Lanc. and York	121	5
Brighton (Ordinary)	159	61
Brighton A	158⅞	9⅛
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅛	⅜

Cha. Preference	107¾	8¼
North Western	173⅞	⅞
South Western	195	6
Manchester & Sheff.	93	5
Do. A	51¼	2
Met. Consolidated	77¼	¾
Do. District	30	⅛
Midland	144¾	5
North British Pref	77½	8¼
Do. Def.	64⅞	5⅛
North Eastern	171¾	2
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	101½	¾
Taff Vale 1881	86	9
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	79¾	80
Cen. Pacific Shares	35	½
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	73	¼
Denver & R. Grande	17	¼
Do. Pref.	51¼	2¾
Illinois Shares	122	3
Lake Shore	103¼	9¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅝	3
Louis. and Nash.	94⅝	⅝
Mex. Cen. New Bds.	71½	2
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109⅝	¼
New York Ontario	21⅛	⅜
Erie Shares	27⅞	8⅛
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	4¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	65	¼
N.Y.P & O. 1st M.	34⅞	5⅛
North Pacific Pre.	77½	8
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¾	6¼
Phil. & Read Sh.	19⅞	20⅛
1st Preference	72½	3
Union Pacific S	70½	¾
Wabash Preference	34¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	54	½
Grand Trunk Ord	10¾	11
Do. First Pref.	75⅝	¾
Do. Second Pref	50¼	¾
Do. Third Pref.	28⅛	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	76½	7
Mexican Ordinary	33⅝	⅞
Do. First Pref	116½	17
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	75	⅝
Lombardo-Venet	12 1/16	3/16
Nitrate Railway	16¾	17¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¼	15¾
City Bank	22⅝	3⅛
Consolidated Bank	8⅝	9
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16
London and County	94	4
Union of London	41⅝	2⅛
London and West	75⅝	4⅝
London Joint Stock	40½	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	61	8
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	60	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/3	3/9
Mysore shares	5 5/16	7/16
Ooregums	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅜
Namaqua	2⅛	⅜
Mason and Barry	6¼	⅞
Rio Tinto	16 3/16	5/16
Montana £5 shares	1	⅛
De Beers new shares	20⅛	⅜
S. African Explor.	25¼	¾
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	51	2
Do. Pref.	86⅝	7⅛
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	⅝
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	14	⅜
Ditto Extension	13¼	11
National Telephone	6	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	8¾	9
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	185	95
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	18	⅜
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	11
Grand Junction	123	8
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	355	70
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	165	70
W. Middlesex	231	5
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	243	53
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A	300	5
Do. B	250	5
Do. C	240	50
London Electric	3⅜	⅝
Metropolitan	4⅝	¾
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	3⅛	⅝
Guinness and Co.	335	7⅛
Hotchkiss	7	¼
Bryant and May	23¼	11
Spratt's Patent	8⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	15	16
Primitiva Nitrate	15	½
Salt Union Shares	10½	¾
P and O. Stm. Def.	212	17
Royal Mail Steam	75	6
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅜
Hudson's Bay	19⅝	⅞
Suez Canal	91	⅜
E. and W. Ind. Dock	16	18
London and St. K	55	7

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	15¼	15	Oceana Land	12⅞	13⅛
San Jorge	5½	6	Sutherland Reef	4⅝	5⅞
Tarapaca Water	10	½	Transvaal Land	1	¼ pm
City and Suburban	9⅛	⅝	G. F. of S. Africa	5⅝	¾
Jumper's Gold	11¼	½	Exploring Co.	18	19
Jubilee	5⅛	⅜	Rothschild's Exploration	4½	⅝ pm
Salisbury	11	¼	Southern Land	⅜	⅝ pm
Ruby	15/16	1 1/16 pm	Eastman's Ordinary	15¼	⅝
Lisbon Berlyn	10/3	10/9	Elmore's Copper, &c.	7⅝	⅝

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

Wednesday Morning.

"Having read so much about the rough weather in the Channel," writes a representative, "I was fired with great desire to take a run across and see for myself. I packed a few things in my valise in case I should get a wetting, jumped into a hansom, and started for Victoria, arriving just in time to catch the sumptuous club train for Dover. I amused myself on the journey down by admiring the luxurious interior of the carriages. So caressing did I find my seat, that I was soon wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, and so quickly was the journey to the roaring seas finished that it seemed a flash and nothing more."

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"The *Calais-Douvres* was hissing her wish to be off, but I thought to myself, 'You'll soon change your tune, old gal, when you get out a mile or two.' I was never more mistaken in my life; for, in spite of the gale that was blowing—it was on Monday afternoon, and right in our teeth, too—we made a first-rate passage. When we got out to sea a bit, King Storm was still struggling for existence, and the sky looked threatening. There were very few passengers on board, and they had evidently urgent business on the other side, for nothing else would have tempted them."

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"We reached Calais in something under the hour—surely a very remarkable passage! I waited an hour at Calais, and then went on board again. The wind had freshened and was dead ahead, and there was a good sea on; but in spite of the elements we made the trip in an hour, and I was back again at Victoria at 11.15, having crossed the stormy seas and back in eight hours. I hear that the boisterous weather has frightened many intending passengers; but their fears were obviously groundless."

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It is, perhaps, not generally known that "Benzon, E. H," is a second lieutenant in the Berks Yeomanry, to which position he was gazetted on September 17, 1887. The senior captain in this regiment is, by the way, "Hargreaves, J., hon. major."

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Our cycling correspondent is accused of having "sneered at record-riders" in his account of the Stanley Show." He says they are "lacking in brain-power, and therefore not likely to be affected in the head by vibration." "Is he aware," asks an indignant cyclist, "that one is a shrewd, solicitor, another a wide-awake business man, a third a London graduate, while the rest are men of good standing and above the average in intellectual attainments? I protest," adds this correspondent, "on behalf of myself, who am also a record-holder, and of my cycling friends who have done first-class performances, that the paltry cynicism of 'C. T. C.' is based on ignorance, and is the outcome of indigestion."

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"Galleries" of pictures engraved in sumptuous style are an old institution with English publishers. At last a popular counterpart of these costly productions has been undertaken. This is the "Classical Picture Gallery," a new monthly periodical, of which the second part will be issued on February 1. Each part contains process reproductions, each in a separate plate, of twelve famous pictures. These are selected by the well-known art critic, Professor Franz von Reber, Director of the Munich Pinakothek, whose illustrated catalogue of his own gallery is, by the way (or rather should be) a model to other directors. So far as one can judge from the contents of the first two parts, the selection will be thoroughly catholic, and we shall have in time a complete "gallery" of all the best pictures in the world at the ridiculous rate of a penny a piece.

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I called at Messrs. H. Grevel and Co., the publishers, yesterday, to learn how they managed to make their "Gallery" so cheap. "Simply," I was told, "by printing very large numbers. Editions are published simultaneously for Germany, France, Italy and Spain, as well as England. On the Continent we circulate 50,000 copies of each part. Here we shall be satisfied at first if we can sell 1,000. For you English do not care about art, but you are improving in that respect. Indeed we have already sold more copies of our first part than we had ventured to hope. We are getting orders from schools of art and designers: to such persons this cheap collection of the world's masterpieces will be very useful in forming the taste and increasing the knowledge of the history of art." The publishers are quite right; and I have no doubt that a basis sale of this People's Picture Gallery will soon dispel any delusions about the Englishman's want of care for art.

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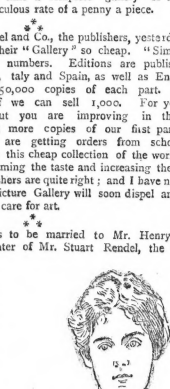
Miss Maud Rendel, who is to be married to Mr. Henry Gladstone to-morrow, is the second daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, the well-known M.P. In the spring of last year, when Mr. Gladstone stayed at Mr. Rendel's villa near Naples, Miss Rendel played the part of hostess in the absence of her mother. A warm friendship grew up between the younger branches of the two families, of which this marriage is the result. Miss Rendel's talents are artistic, and she is an excellent violinist. She gives her sympathies, but not her labours, to politics. In personal appearance she is *petite* and slender, with plenty of soft dark hair. The accompanying sketch is from a very artistic photograph in platinotype by Mr. J. Thomson, of Grosvenor-street. The latest photographs of Miss Ellen Terry, by the way, which I saw yesterday at Mr. Van der Weyde's studio, are also platinotypes — a method which admits of great delicacy and of no fading.



MISS MAUD RENDEL.

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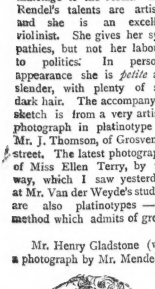
Mr. Henry Gladstone (whose likeness is here reduced in outline from a photograph by Mr. Mendelssohn) is the fourth son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone. He was educated first at a tutor's, where were also his relations, the Lyttletons; and subsequently they all moved on to Eton, where by a curious coincidence Mr. Henry Gladstone was in the same house as that of his prospective father-in-law—namely "Evans'". He did not go to the university from Eton, but straight into business. At first it was intended that he should join the old Gladstone firm, but subsequently this programme was altered, and he entered the firm of Ogilvy, Gillander, and Company, East India merchants, where he now is. The Ogilvys are cousins of the Gladstones. Mr. Henry Gladstone is dark and clean shaven. In features he is very like his brother Herbert, but is taller, and lacks the moustache and thick curls of the latter. His tastes are essentially active. He is great at Polo, fond of most field-sports, and is a good gun for a warm party. As the elder brothers do not shoot, Messrs. Herbert and Henry Gladstone have divided the shooting of Hawarden for several years. In politics his views are those of his father, but as yet he has not given active expression to them. During the last week Mr. Henry Gladstone has been staying with his prospective father-in-law at No. 1, Carlton-gardens, the house which Mr. Stuart Rendel has recently bought of Lord Ripon, and in which the marriage will take place.



MR. HENRY GLADSTONE.

Bord's Pianos,—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON THE INIQUITIES OF MR. GLADSTONE.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Professor Tyndall, at a meeting yesterday at Belfast in honour of Lord Londonderry, proposed a vote of confidence in the Government. He was, he said, pledged to no political party for either honour or emolument; he owed as much and as little to Lord Salisbury as to Mr. Gladstone. This, together with his own belief that at the present time every honest man was called upon to speak his mind, was the chief reason why he was there that night. He was not called upon to contend that her Majesty's present Government was ideally perfect; but, viewing them in combination with the circumstances in which they were placed, he judged that it is relation to their environment, he was weakened by no misgiving when he said they were worthy of confidence. In viewing what was opposed to them he gave a lengthened sketch of the career of Mr. Gladstone, who, he said, heard his great leader, Sir Robert Peel, affirm that Ireland was the Englishstatesman's chief difficulty, and yet, during his years in that problem of problems, and which until he was seventy-six years old to discover that Pitt was a blackguard and the Union a crime. Think of that master mariner who now asked them, without a word of explanation, to place the helm in his hands! He helped to steer the Imperial ship of Britain for more than fifty years, with this tremendous rock upon his lee, and never once showed that he was aware of its existence. Was a prosperous city like Belfast to be placed under the control of Archbishop Croke and his myrmidons, backed by the ignorant and excitable peasantry of the South? The year before last, at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy in London, he sat beside that true patriot and entirely honest gentleman, John Bright, and he spoke to Mr. Bright of the confusion and bloodshed which must follow if Mr. Gladstone had his way. Mr. Bright replied, "We do not intend to let him have his way; it must never be." He (Professor Tyndall) did not know whether Mr. Bright had ever been in Belfast; but if he were there that evening he would regard the crime of placing that great community of Ulster under the control of Mr. Parnell and the rabble he commanded as an iniquity overshadowing in its magnitude all the other iniquities of Mr. Gladstone.

MUSICAL MEMS.

The Carl Rosa opera will commence its next London season at Drury Lane Theatre at Easter, and will continue for four weeks. The repertoire will consist of favourite works which have been performed on tour—among others "Romeo and Juliet" and "Lurline," which have just scored great successes in Liverpool. It is also hoped to produce the new opera by Mr. Frederick H. Cowen and Joseph Bennett. The singers will consist of the troupe now on tour, and the orchestra and chorus will be augmented as usual. Mr. Harris believes that he will be able to secure a few fashionable subscribers for the season.

The title of Mr. Cowen's opera is not yet settled, but the subject is old Scandinavian and the time of the Vikings. The opera will be stirring and dramatic, with plenty of interest. Mr. Cowen has endeavoured to give the music a characteristic colouring wherever possible. The fourth act is nearly finished, and the score and everything will be ready, it is hoped, by the end of March.

The engagement for the present season at Her Majesty's has been signed by Mr. Tod-Heatley and Mr. W. H. Mayer.

The season of Royal Italian Opera will commence at Covent Garden about the middle of May, and will last for ten weeks. All the grand and pit tier boxes and a large number of stalls have already been subscribed for the entire season. The most popular singers of the day have been engaged, among them the De Reszkes, Lassalle, Melba, and Scalchi, and some other important engagements are pending. The favourite operas of last season will be repeated, and the novelties will probably be "Tannh user," "Orfeo," "Le Prophète," and perhaps Kossini's "Otello." As has already been mentioned in the papers, Signor Fevgnani will divide with Signore Randegger and Arditi the duties of conductor.

MORE ABOUT THE "LONDON PROGRAMME."

Professor Stuart, Miss Rose Dafforne, Mr. Ernest Oppler, Miss Bessie Earle, and the Paddington Liberal Choral Society divided between them last night the privilege of instructing and amusing the members of the Paddington Liberal Association. Judging by the long-continued cheering and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow," with which the "number for London" was received, his instruction was more popular than the songs and recitations. The London programme was his subject, and very briefly he touched upon the various items of this much talked about document. The first matter for comment was the control of the police, who are more expensive in the metropolis than in any other town in the United Kingdom. Next, he wanted an answer to the question why the people of London should not pocket the profit of the gas and water companies, which he declared to have been 20 millions since the agitation on the subject commenced. He skimmed rather lightly over the question of ground landlords and the rates, but he suggested that the latter should pay for all permanent improvements, and should assist to provide accommodation for the working classes. The County Council as a central sanitary authority was another of these definite dreams which are to be seen, he assured his audience, in black and white. Professor Stuart concluded a short and invigorating speech by referring to some remarks of Lord Dunraven's published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the previous evening. Practically, he said, his lordship's words meant that "Codlin's the friend, not Short," and he wanted to know why Codlin, when he had the opportunity, had been so long in making these reforms. As a matter of fact, however, several of the most needed items in the London programme Lord Salisbury had been characterised by Mr. Balfour as "spoliation." It was stated by the chairman, Mr. T. Lilley, that there was no longer any likelihood of Mr. Cohen's becoming a candidate for the division of Paddington.

BARNUM AND BENEVOLENCE.

On Thursday a unique entertainment will be given in a unique locale. The Indian music room at the back of Lord Alfred Rosebery's large red-brick mansion in Grosvenor-square is a large lofty room panelled throughout with teak, carved after designs taken from the town-hall at Bulandshar, while the lofty arched roof is fitted alternately with teak and with cream-coloured bas-reliefs after models taken from the tombs of the Queens of Shah Ahmed of Ahmedabad. Here Barnum's bargain from the ceiling, and bulbs growing out on metal foliage from the brackets serve as the media by which the brilliant glow of the electric light can be diffused through the room. At the far end there is a gallery in which rests a magnificent organ, and below this gallery a small stage will be arranged. In this theatre Mr. P. T. Barnum will give a lecture in his own quiet fashion as a showman, including his experiences with a two tailed dog, and opinion of his Uncle Peter. He will narrate what happened to him in his practice of dentistry on the jaws of his family, and how he "discovered" General Tom Thumb, the celebrated dwarf. He will then diverge into anecdotes touching his appearance before the Queen in earlier days, and his views on the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and the Wizard of the North. Later he will throw some light on the habits of his countrymen, will compare them with Yorkshiremen on the score of "cuteness" will introduce us to old Darrow and the horse thief, and some other remarkable people, including Eli Thompson, Dr. Ludlow, and the trombone player. After a dog and lobster story and one or two adventures of a travelling dentist, Mr. Barnum will conclude by telling his audience all about his bridal trip from New York to Washington. In the interval Mr. P. C. Shortis, the well-known American banjo-soloist, will play the Drum March and the "Mountain Dew" waltzes on his instrument, and Mrs. Shaw, the American lady whistler, will give an exhibition of her talents.

This entertainment has been arranged by Lady Aberdeen, in order to assist the development of Irish home industries, in which she takes so much interest; and Sir John Fowler, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the Hon. Conrad Dillon, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Lady Westbury, Mrs. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and Dr. Ernest Hart are likely to be present. Tickets can be obtained at Grosvenor-square.

The London Council will occupy their own enlarged chambers in Spring-gardens after the Easter holidays, and will then take farewell of the Guildhall.

The Prince of Wales has offered a prize for a musketry championship among the Indian troops, to commemorate Prince Albert Victor's visit to the East.

Last night the whole side of the ruined Palace of Saint-Cloud, covering what used to be the "Salon of Mars," and close to the public road, gave way, breaking all the enclosures, and filling the space with large blocks of stones and rubbish.

A member of the Incorporated Law Society has given notice that he will, at the special general meeting of that society to be held next Friday, move that the members express their regret that the country is declining, and that some proper provision ought to be made for ensuring the due discharge of judicial functions in those courts by competent persons.

CARE TAGES.—We understand the paragraph in *Globe* of 22nd inst. headed "Revival of Trade" referred to Messrs. CHAS. S. WHITMORE and CO. (Limited), of Long-acre and New Bond-street, who have turned out of their factory during the past twelve months no less than upwards of 600 new Landaus, Broughams, &c., of which very many are destined for abroad. This looks well for the shareholders, and speaks well for the management of the Company.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—Full information can be obtained.—8, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.

LONDONERS CONDEMN IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

MEETING IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The strains of a rather blatant band greeted the ears of Londoners as they assembled *en masse* in St. James's Hall last night, "to protest against the buying out of Irish landlords at the expense of British taxpayers." The band was composed of gas stokers now on strike, many of whose compeers assembled in one of the galleries of the hall. Fifteen members of Parliament—so it was stated—sixteen candidates for Parliamentary honours, and fifty County Councillors of London had written in terms of sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Mr. Stuart, M.P., in proposing a resolution, strongly condemned any scheme of Irish land purchase at the expense of the British taxpayer, declined to address the meeting at length, as they would hear "that great Irishman," Mr. Davitt, (Cheers.) The Tories, he said, had won a victory in 1886 on the ground that the British taxpayer should not give his hard earned money to buy out the Irish landlords, and yet this was what they now proposed to do. Such money would not form any bond of union between the two countries. It was men like Michael Davitt who strengthened the bond of union. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Burns, who was enthusiastically received, and who clearly was in the grip of the "grip-pe," protested against the product of their labour going to compensate English landlords in England. (Cheers.) But sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof. They were trying to compromise upon a question that could not be compromised upon. Private ownership in land was doomed six years ago. He hoped they would soon meet in that hall to celebrate the downfall of landlordism, whether in Ireland, Irish Scotch, or French. He agreed with Michael Davitt that under present conditions peasant proprietary was impossible in Ireland. As a Socialist and a workman, he said it was not true that the bribe of socialistic legislation for the English workman would keep them from sympathising with Home Rule. It would only whet their appetite for more. They would take from either party what they could get, and from both parties they would force as much as they could.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who looked well, and was warmly cheered, declared that now that Britain's masses, and not England's classes, were the dispensers of justice to Ireland the feeling of revenge in Irishmen, of racial hatred, had been turned into a new channel. (Cheers.) The *Times* Mr. Davitt spoke of as "my old friend and adversary," and referred to one "of its pheenomenally few lucid moments"—only that was many years ago. The Irish were too poor to be drained further, so the landlords were to have a go at British industry. The talk about the benefits of dual ownership in Ireland was humbug. They in Ireland should be allowed to begin their national life again with as little tax on labour as possible. Give them the settlement of their own land question by their own credit and with their own means. It was not the workers but the drones who would benefit by English millions. Not all our credit or our wealth would ever reconcile the Irish to the loathsome institution of Irish landlordism. Do not let them lend support to the judgment of the man who said that the population of Britain consisted of thirty millions of inhabitants—mostly fools.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

TRINITY COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONCERT.

One of the bright and unpretentious little concerts which the students of Trinity College, Mandeville-place, give every month during term took place last evening in the large hall. By means of these concerts the students are able to afford pleasure to their friends, and to give kindly critics an opportunity of judging what progress they may have made under the college tuition. On this occasion the singers were too content with songs that have had their day to venture into fresh woods and pastures new. The instrumental music was more promising than the vocal in this respect, and also perhaps, in the performance. Miss B. Foster, Miss Oldham, Mr. T. Lloyd, and Mr. A. S. Quick sang; while Miss Bromley, Miss F. S. Williams, Miss M. Clapton, Miss Shuttleworth, and Miss L. Goldhawk performed with more or less success on the pianoforte. The programme was agreeably diversified by an organ solo given by Mr. F. Timpridge, and the conducting of a concerto in A minor of Accolai's on the fiddle by Miss M. Clapton.

CATCH A—JUDGE ASLEEP.

It is hard work in the Royal Courts of Justice now, with four judges on the sick list. Nevertheless, most of the benches are occupied, the judges who have escaped the scourge doing double work. Walking through the courts to-day I noticed (writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) that there was quite the usual average of judges snatching a brief nap. They nearly all do it, some more skilfully than others. There is one Chancery judge, whose name need not be mentioned, who sleeps with more than the weasel's wariness. As he sits on the bench with closed eyes, barristers accustomed to practise before him know very well when he is asleep. Where they fail is in knowledge of the precise moment at which he wakes. Some men having fallen asleep at the post of duty would wake with a bound at their own eloquence, believing they had been "asleep." My lord knows better than that. Having finished his sleep, he remains in exactly the same position, with eyes closed and countenance immobile, but, intently listening, waits till the opportunity is given him by a chance remark of counsel to interpose with a comment, which he delivers with point and with the assured posture. The thing is well done that for some sessions it took in the acutest men at the Bar. They had thought the judge slept, but he was evidently listening, else how could he make this opportune commentary, breaking in at the very moment when every one looking on was certain he slept? He was found out after awhile, and when he does it now with the same unerring grace and skill, the smile, "They all do it," a Queen's counsel in very good practice said to-day; "that's why I like appearing in cases *in banco*: then you are sure at one time or another during the delivery of your speech to have one judge awake."

SOMETHING NEW IN LADIES' HEADGEAR.

The new fashion of wearing the hair snooded low on the nape of the neck (says a correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) has brought a number of pretty clasps over from Paris, and English women are just beginning to learn to wear them. The plain tortoiseshell or jet looks as well as anything in very fluffy hair, but the little twisted gold rope is captivating. Exceedingly smart for evening wear is a row of diamonds, paste or real according to the fortune of the wearer, or a row of pearls. In fact, these clasps will soon be made to match the necklace for full dress. Bonnets are worn very small still. A favourite shape comes down in a point over the forehead, something in the style of Mary Stuart's headdress, only narrower across the head. The crowns are a complete circle of openwork passementerie, sometimes all gold, sometimes all jet. Golden or tinsel maiden-hair sprays are much worn. The last new thing to wear to an afternoon party or a wedding is a little muff of white satin, kept in shape by long rosestalks thorned, crossed and interlaced. On the front of the muff is a great cluster of yellow and pink roses, attuned of course to the colour of the costume.

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Dr. Figuo is writing his reminiscences.

The Government have decided to strengthen the naval reserve of trained seamen gunners by adding considerably to the numbers allowed to be entered.

Three important breweries at Cleveland (Ohio) have been sold to an English syndicate for £532,000.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

The Duke and Duchess of Newcastle have arrived at the West Cliff hotel, Folkestone, en route for Paris.

It is rumoured in Church circles that the vacant diocese of Durham has been offered to the Bishop of Ripon (Dr. Boyd Carpenter).

Lord Bute is a Conservative, but his adhesion to Scotch Home Rule will, it is thought, probably cost him the Lord-Lieutenancy of Glamorganshire.

It is stated that the leading Evangelical paper has for two years in succession paid the handsome dividend of 20 per cent.

It is stated in official quarters that the vacancy in the Lord-Lieutenancy caused by the death of Mr. Talbot is almost certain to be filled by the appointment of Lord Dunraven.

It is reported in some quarters that as soon as Parliament meets there is to be a conference of members interested in labour questions, at which it is understood that the eight hours proposal will be taken into consideration.

From Venice comes news of the death of Commendatore Antonio Salviati, to whom is due the revival of the ancient art of glass-blowing, which, previous to his taking it in hand, had fallen into lethargy.

The Gladstone Liberals in the New Forest division of Hampshire have determined to make a fight for the seat when Mr. Francis Compton, Q.C., resigns at the close of the present Parliament. They have selected as candidate Mr. Joseph King, of Lymington.

Mr. A. A. Bevan, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been nominated as deputy during the present term to the Professor of Arabic, Mr. Robertson Smith, who has been obliged by ill-health to give up work and go north to place himself under the treatment of a Buxton physician.

Mr. J. Harmer, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who has just been elected a Fellow of Corpus Christi, was for some years past the secretary and devoted attendant of the late Bishop of Durham, from whom during the latter part of the bishop's life he never separated.

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

PRIVATE VIEW LAST NIGHT.

The Trustees of the British Museum invited a large and distinguished company to Bloomsbury last night in order that they might inspect the galleries as lit up by the electric light. The question of opening the Museum at night as this was discussed finally in Parliament last November, when Mr. W. H. Smith promised to communicate with the trustees on the subject. He did so, and a provision was made in the Museum Estimate for supplying the necessary installation in the electric light. This light was publicly tried yesterday, in the presence of several thousands of visitors, and proved a complete and gratifying success. From five till seven Great Russell-street and the courtyard in front of the Museum were thronged with private carriages (in suites), Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S. (keeper of British and Mediæval antiquities), Sir Robert Herbert, Mr. H. G. Calcraft, C.B., Mr. W. W. Quiess, R.A., Dr. Dorothy Nevill, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lecky, Professor W. Crookes, Mr. Ernest Hart, Canon Duckworth, Captain Abney, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Dr. and Mrs. Ginsburg, Sir S. A. Blackwood, Sir E. J. Seweking, Mr. A. H. Preece, F.R.S. (under whose superintendence the installation has been carried out), the Italian Ambassador, Mr. Justice North, Mr. Justice Kekewich, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Justice Cotton, Mr. Froude, Professor Ray Lankester, Professor Flower, Professor Judd, Professor Rae, Professor Prestwich, Mr. Humphry Ward, Sir James Paget, Mr. Joseph Bright, and Sir Edward Lloyd.

The light proved well adapted to the special requirements of the rooms in which it had been placed. The galleries on the ground floor are lighted by sixty-nine arc lamps of various powers. Those on the upper floor are lighted partly by arc lamps and partly by glow lamps. The latter are used in the long suite of vase and bronze rooms on the west, and in the ethnographical gallery on the east. The rooms contained in these rooms are seen to better advantage in the soft and steady light of these lamps than in any other. For the benefit of scientific readers it may be mentioned that the total current required to work all the lamps—that is, those in the galleries now opened and those in the reading-room and entrance hall—is nearly 1,200 "amperes," with an electromotive force of 115 "volts" at the lamp terminals. The current is supplied by four dynamos, which are driven by a 200-horse power engine; and the power of the engines and dynamos is so arranged that either of the two sets is capable of working the whole of the lamps in those galleries proposed to be lighted on any one evening—the other set standing by ready to work. The failure of the light is therefore practically impossible. It is proposed that the eastern and western halves of the Museum shall be opened on alternate week-day evenings.

Of the advantages of the electric light as an illuminant in such a building as the British Museum there can be no doubt. Much of the statuary contained in the sculpture gallery was never seen to advantage before last night. Some of the finest casts of the Parthenon in the Elgin room have hitherto failed to produce their proper effect. The fierce light of the electric arc will change all that. As Mr. Preece remarked to the present writer, "not even the sun of Greece brought these statues out more beautifully than does the electric light." In the vase and bronze rooms the incandescent electric lamp has been found more convenient. Its light is perfectly steady, and does not cast sharp shadows. Hence it is better fitted for the study of details.

It should be mentioned that Mr. W. H. Preece, F.R.S., the electrician to the General Post Office, has carried out the installation. He is, in fact, the consulting engineer to the trustees of the British Museum.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AT WORK.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER QUESTION.

An agenda of unusual length and of an extremely complex character awaited consideration when the Council assembled yesterday afternoon at Guildhall. The entire report of the Corporate Property Committee occupied four large pages of closely-printed matter, containing detailed proposals of the utmost importance. The unfinished debate on the Council Chamber question, too, was a remnant from the previous meeting; and it was ultimately decided that this should take precedence of Lord Hobhouse's report.

CLOSE OF THE BURNS-BRASS INCIDENT.

With regard to the statements made by Mr. Burns on November 26, 1889, affecting the position and standing of Messrs. Brass and Son, the special committee appointed to investigate the matter reported that, in view of many legal difficulties that would attend the inquiry, they were unanimously of opinion that the reference should be discharged. This was agreed to *nem. con.*, but Mr. Torrance, upon whose motion the committee was appointed, expressed a pious hope that the affair would be a caution to Mr. Burns and other members who might feel tempted to make "scandalous statements" at Council meetings. Mr. Burns was absent, and when Mr. Torrance had concluded his brief statement the matter dropped.

THE BETHNAL-GREEN "POOR'S LAND."

The adjourned debate on this question was resumed by Mr. Branch, who declared that in the Bethnal-green district there existed a widespread public feeling against the proposal that the Council should purchase the vacant land. The local authority was prepared to pay £14,000 for the plot of 6½ acres reserving 3½ acres for the erection of building on its margin, and to make a gift of the remainder to the Council for maintenance as an open space. Captain Sinclair deprecated any building being erected upon the ground, which was the only open space between the river and Victoria Park. The densely-crowded northern and eastern districts had, he contended, been unfairly treated in the matter of open grounds. South of the Thames there were 600 acres available for public purposes; but in the north there were only 350 acres. The Council should speak with some degree of decision upon this important subject. Mr. Phillips stated that the Parks and Open Spaces Committee had received five deputations upon the subject, and that fifty-seven public meetings, attended by 100,000 persons, had been held, whose resolutions were ingenious: the proposed building scheme had been carried with practical unanimity. After a long debate the Council adopted a recommendation to "apply to the Charity Commissioners to know upon what terms they will permit the land to be alienated as an open space."

"THE HOUSING OF THE POOR" COUNCIL AND STAFF.

The adjourned debate on Sir Thomas Farrer's motion, instructing the Council Chamber and Offices Committee to consider and report as to the acquisition of a building site for new municipal buildings, was resumed by Mr. Elliott, who proposed to defer the further consideration of the question until July next. Mr. Benn urged the economic disadvantages of delay, as in the course of a few years suitable sites in London would become more scarce and, consequently, more costly. Major Probyn delivered a boisterous speech, specially designed for the edification of "waverers." He implored his colleagues "not to allow their minds to be charmed, or rather disabused, by the ridiculous nonsenses of the deputy-chairman," who at the previous meeting had spoken strongly in support of the motion. Colonel Edis favoured delay on the ground that five or six years hence it would be possible to obtain freeholds more easily than leaseholds could now be acquired. The amendment of Mr. Elliott was ultimately rejected by 47 votes to 39. Mr. Deacon then moved the addition of the following words:—"Having special regard to any site which already has erected upon it buildings of a character likely to be available for the purpose." He did this for the purpose of ensuring due attention to the suggestion that the site and buildings of Christ's Hospital might be secured. In addition to other advantages, the Council would thus obtain possession of a magnificent hall, 185 feet in length and 50 feet in width. With a trifling modification the addition proposed by Mr. Beachcroft was accepted, and the motion of Sir Thomas Farrer, plus the special instruction pointing to Christ's Hospital, was carried.

THE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

The following motion by Sir John Lubbock was unanimously passed without discussion:—"That the officials of the Council be instructed to watch for, and collect, any objects of antiquity which may be met with in excavations carried on by the Council, with a view to the preservation of such objects either in a special municipal collection, or in the British Museum, as the Council may hereafter determine."

THE NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

The Chairman announced the names of the candidates for aldermanship which had been lodged with the clerk. Of course, he remarked, they were not formal nominations, and did not preclude any subsequent nomination, but he mentioned them simply to put the Council in possession of those candidates who had been most deliberately considered: Professor James Stuart, M.P., the Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., Sir Vincent Barrington, Mr. George Howell, M.P., Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., Mr. C.A. Whitmore, M.P., and Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C. He supposed the election of two gentlemen to fill the two vacant aldermanic chairs would be the first business after the minutes at the next meeting. This was agreed to.

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DOES ROME FAVOUR LIBERTY?

M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE writes to us as follows:—

Cardinal Parocchi told the *Pall Mall Gazette* commissioner that the Vatican was entirely in favour of Home Rule for Ireland. It is quite natural that this should be so: Rome hopes to see it become an independent kingdom, where her priests would be absolute masters. But let us examine what has been her attitude towards movements for the reconstitution of nationalities elsewhere—more particularly in Austria; and note, in the first place, that Rome was the cause of their being crushed formerly. In the fifteenth century Bohemia was a very prosperous country, and the Tcheck national civilization was in a very advanced stage. Under its influence, the voice of John Huss was raised, deprecating the abuses of the Romish Church, and preaching a return to primitive Christianity. Being condemned as a heretic, he was burnt alive at the Gates of Constance, on which spot a granite monument has been erected, to commemorate the heroic death of the martyr. A crusade against the Hussites was set on foot, and, after a most energetic and courageous resistance, they succumbed and were massacred. With them the Tcheck nationality was exterminated. During the Thirty Years' War, when so many Protestants in Bohemia lost their lives, the Tcheck lands were divided up amongst Catholic nobles. Recently the Radical party has made an attempt to revive the national and the Hussite feeling, and with this view proposed a list of subscriptions for the purpose of putting up a monument to John Huss in Prague, but the Archbishop Prince Schönborn proaounced all the subscribers to be under the ban of the Church.

In Hungary, Protestantism was gradually gaining ground, when the Emperor Ferdinand II., a pupil of the Jesuits, in obedience to their orders, undertook to do away with them, an operation which nearly cost him the crown of St. Stephen.

In Bosnia a singular heresy, that of the Bogomiles, or the "Lovers of God," had been adopted by a considerable number of the population, and even several of the Bans, or Princes of the country, had become Bogomiles. Their belief, which resembled that of the Albigeois in France, sprang from Manicheism; but their aim was to practise the equalizing and democratic principles of primitive Christianity. At the instigation of the Papal Legate, the orthodox Hungarians and Kings endeavoured to extirpate this heresy by systematic persecutions and terrible massacres, but without complete success. When Bosnia was conquered by the Turks, the Bogomiles became Moslems, repeating the celebrated watchword of the "Gueux" of the Low Countries, "Rather Turks than Papists." In Poland there are still a large number of Protestants, amongst the nobility particularly. During the last century the Jesuits succeeded in provoking systematic persecutions against them, hence internal disturbances, the interference of Russia, and the division of Poland. *Finis Polonice.*

But here are some more recent facts. Recently, when it was decided to build a Protestant chapel at Merau for the use of the many visitors, members of this persuasion, the Catholic prelates most indignantly protested against this profanation of Tyrolean soil, hitherto preserved from the venom of heresy. During my last visit to Servia I met the Abbé Tondini, of Gueregnhi, a very learned man and a most distinguished linguist, who had just then published an article on Russian Nihilism in the *Contemporary Review.* Here is a fact connected with his own personal experience, which he told me of. More than 5,000 Italian labourers were then at work on the railways in construction in Servia. As that country is entirely of the Greek Orthodox religion, there were no Catholic places of worship for these people to attend, and not even a priest to perform the necessary rites in the event of births, marriages, and deaths among them. They had, therefore, addressed a petition to Monsignor Strossmayer, whose diocese extended to Servia, requesting him to send them a priest. The Bishop designated the Abbé Tondini, after having ascertained that the Servian Government would not oppose the nomination. But the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, obeying orders from the Burg of Pesth, informed him that the appointment could not be ratified. Strossmayer replied that it was his duty to send religious assistance to those in need of it, and that, as Bishop, he had no orders to receive. The Nuncio's answer was that the matter should be referred to Rome. Strossmayer then replied that he should not resist the Pope, but that he should abandon the post the duties of which he could no longer fulfil. The Vatican then drew back, fearful of a scandal which might have been the signal of another schism; but it is none the less clear that here again the interests of religion were to have been sacrificed to political intrigues.

In Austria and in Germany, as elsewhere, the line of conduct of the Vatican is to keep in favour with the "powers that be;" so that, in case of need, she may count on their assistance in any claim for the temporal power.

In 1879, when the Pope reorganized the Catholic hierarchy in Bosnia, he gave the Archbishopric of Serayevo to a prelate very intelligent certainly, but quite young, and without any real title to the See, solely because he was supported by the Hungarian Government. Monsignor Strossmayer ought certainly to have had the appointment, for, as Bishop of Diakovar, he was *Episcopus Bosniensis*, but neither Vienna nor Pesth would have heard of such a nomination, from the fact of his being worshipped by the Jougo-Slav nationalities, and their most ardent apostle.

There is one question which is of the first importance for these populations. The Catholics are anxious to find, in the Slav Revised Liturgy, a bond of union with the united Greeks, and even with those of the Orthodox Greek faith. Strossmayer is in favour of this movement. Even in the celebrated Bull, *Grandis Munus*, in which Leo XIII. extols the merits of the Slav apostles Cyrille and Méthods, there was some hope of concession on this point; but the Nuncio Galimberti, who receives his orders from the Austrian Government and the Hungarian Cabinet, most persistently opposed these Jougo-Slav claims. He decided the Bishop of the Slav provinces of Istria, Carinthia, and Carniola to issue pastoral letters threatening any priest or layman who should attempt to introduce the Slav liturgy into the Roman Catholic Church with curses and excommunication. It follows therefore that, like the Tchecks in Prague, the Croatians and the Slovenians are governed by bishops who are enemies of their nationality. I must ask permission also to mention a little fact of my own experience. Some time ago I published a pamphlet entitled "Protestantism and Catholicism; their Influence on National Prosperity," which Lady Frederick Cavendish did me the honour of translating into English, under the auspices of, and with a preface by, Mr. Gladstone, edited by Murray. This little work was also translated into Hungarian and widely circulated throughout Transleithania. A Protestant minister in Bohemia translated it into Tcheck, and at once the entire edition was seized and confiscated, and the minister threatened to be put on his trial. I had friends in Vienna whom I asked to do what they could in the matter, but it was of no avail: the Archbishop of Prague had ordered the confiscation of the volume, the police were bound to obey. And yet at the Vatican they told the *Pall Mall Gazette* Commissioner that they were desirous of liberty as in the United States! I will just add a few figures taken from Belgian official statistics which show in what measure the Vatican militia—that is, convents and religious establishments generally—are favourable to the diffusion of instruction. Here is, on the one hand, the percentage of persons knowing how to read and write in each Belgian province, and, on the other, the number of monks and nuns it contains:—

	Number of those who can read and write.	Number of monks and nuns.
East Flanders	51·65 (out of 100)	6,000
West Flanders	52·87 ,,	5,347
Hainault	54·88 ,,	2,951
Limburg	57·66 ,,	1,160
Brabant *	58·47 ,,	4,042
Antwerp	59·41 ,,	2,740
Liége	61·28 ,,	1,060
Namur	70·21 ,,	1,919
Luxemburg	73·42 ,,	477

* With Brussels, capital

It is visible, therefore, that generally the more monks and nuns there are in a province, the greater the ignorance. In Italy it was exactly the same. When the United Kingdom published the first statistics it was observed that in those provinces where the Catholic clergy had the greatest influence there were also the greatest number of persons without education. Did not Monsignor Parocchi also state that he wished education everywhere as widely diffused as in the United States?

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The air is full of stories of sudden and widespread attacks of subtle sicknesses; and yet all who will may protect themselves into two great groups—affections of the lungs and affections of the stomach. For the latter—useful as a preventive quite as much as for a restorative—there is one remedy, unnecessary to be referred to here, beyond the reminder that it is

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

It is not so generally known, however, that associated with the world's great stomachic agent for the whole fifty years of its fame, prepared by the same hands and plan, is careful an adaptation of right means to worthy ends, there has been, and still is available, in

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS,

A truly marvellous safeguard against and cure for

INFLUENZA,

Bronchial Irritations, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Asthma, and all other Lung affections. It really is so; and

YOU CAN MEET ANY EPIDEMIC

armed with these sovereign remedies. One will keep the organs of digestion in natural activity; and where impaired, will restore them. The other will give full play to the organs of respiration; and where weakened or obstructed will readily strengthen and clear them. All that is required is that there be

NO PROCRASTINATION.

Do not wait until you are prostrated—do not wait even until you are attacked. Have at hand—ready for any emergency, the twin remedies:—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

and (observe the distinction)

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS.

Both kinds are the same price,

1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box, and are sold everywhere,

Prepared only, and sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor,

THOMAS BEECHAM,

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These purifying Pills give potency to the nervous system, the source of all vital movements, which presides over the action, nutrition, and growth, and well-being of the body. None can overestimate the importance of keeping the nerves well in order, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, palpitation, sick headaches, and costiveness.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 19 or 34 stamps by the Maker, E. T. TOWLE, Chemist, Nottingham.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 1½d. each.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
I have great pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects of your 'Lung Tonic.' Myself and family have used it for years, and it is invaluable as a remedy for coughs or colds, especially among children.—LEONARD GIBSON, Builder, Hessle.
Prepared by W. H. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, 6d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

IMPORTANT SALE OF SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, CUTLERY, &c., At 33 to 50 per cent. Discount.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

(the original Firm established 1810),

220, Regent Street, W., and 35, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Manufactory, QUEEN'S WORKS, Sheffield.

Illustrated Catalogue, Post Free.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL, £50,000, in 50,000 Shares of £1 each. 20,000 Shares now offered for Subscription,

Payable as follows:—

5s. per Share on Application.

10s. ,, ,, Allotment.

And the balance of 5s. per Share in such amounts and at such intervals as may be decided by the Directors.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Dudley O. Murray, 4, Crown Office-row (Director of the Mexican National Land Mortgage and Investment Company, Limited).

Charles Bradley, Esq. (Director of New Cheshire Salt Company, Limited), Weston Grange, Feltham, Middlesex.

William Green, Esq. (Director National Dwelling Society, Limited), 20, Hornsey Rise-gardens, N.W.

J. B. Guthrie, Esq., of Messrs. J. B. Guthrie and Son, Iron and Steel Merchants, 74, 75, and 76, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., and 22a, New-street, Birmingham.

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.—London and South Western Bank (Limited), Fenchurch-street, E.C., and Branches.

SOLICITORS.

W. G. A. Edwards, Esq., 150, Fenchurch-st., E.C.

Paddison, Son, and Pullinger, 14, Gray's-inn-square, Holborn, W.C.

AUDITOR.—F. W. Lord, Esq., F.C.A., 62, Moorgate-street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Mr. H. Mackenzie.

REGISTERED OFFICES.—353, Fenchurch-st., E.C.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire the very valuable patents for an improved Gas Engine, granted to Mr. J. J. Purnell, together with his business as a manufacturer of Gas Engines, his stock of manufactured engines, patterns, engineering plant, &c., with the right to apply for patents in other countries, except the United States of America and Italy.

ADVANTAGES.

The Purnell Gas Engine has been perfected after years of patient labour and monetary expenditure, and it is now claimed to be superior in every respect to any other gas engine on the market, while from the simplicity of its construction it can be sold at a price 50 per cent. less than that of the most celebrated engines.

The following are amongst the advantages claimed:—

It is far in advance of all other Gas Engines now in the market, from the simplicity of its construction and reliability.

It is less liable than other Gas Engines to get out of order through dust, dirt, or otherwise.

The Engine is very compact, and will receive power Engine, fitted complete with tank, gas-bag, &c., only occupies a total space of 5 ft. by 4 ft., and a height of 5 ft.

There are no slides, as in many other gas engines, and hence there is less friction, and less gas used in effecting a consequent saving of time and labour.

The power developed by the Purnell Engine is very great. In conformation of this, the fact may be mentioned that, at the recent Royal Jubilee Exhibition, held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, a half-horse power engine (nominal) on a test worked up to 1½ horse power, with 240 revolutions per minute.

The small 2-power Purnell Engines, viz.: 2-man power, half-horse power, and 4-horse power, are well adapted for driving dynamos for household electric lighting, for driving machines in small printing offices, chopping and mincing machines, chaff-cutting machines, &c., &c.

A number of these engines are already in use driving printing and other machines, and have given entire satisfaction. Testimonials from many firms have been received by the Patentee.

Mr. Perry F. Nursey, C.E., Past President of the Society of Engineers, has inspected and reported most satisfactorily upon this Engine.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

Messrs. Crossley Bros. announce that they have already sold over 30,000 Otto Gas Engines. Having regard to this fact, and to the circumstances of the daily increase in the demand for Gas Engines, and taking into consideration the low selling price of the Purnell Engine, which gives it so great an advantage, it may be safely estimated that at the outset 1,000 Engines will be sold annually, yielding sufficient profit, after making liberal allowances for management and establishment charges, to pay a dividend of at least from 25 to 30 per cent.

GENERAL.

The only contract entered into is the contract under which the Company acquires the patents and patent rights (including plant and business of the before-mentioned invention, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890, and made between John James Purnell of the one part, and Mr. J. White, as a Trustee for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part. The Vendor agrees to accept one-half of the purchase money in fully paid-up Shares of the Company.

The Vendor will pay all expenses up to allotment.

In relation to these expenses, and to enable him to acquire the patents and certain other patent rights in connection with and forming the subject of this Prospectus, the Vendor has entered into certain arrangements which may consist of contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of the Companies Acts, 1867, and applicants for shares will be deemed to waive the requirement of and the insertion of the dates and names of the parties to any such contracts as is required by such Act.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with a copy of the first above-named contract, can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company, Mr. W. G. A. Edwards, 150, Fenchurch-street, E.C., and Messrs. Paddison, Son, and Pullinger, 14, Gray's-inn-square, London.

Applications for shares should be made in the form accompanying the Prospectus, and should be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, accompanied by cheque, payable to the order of the Bankers.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Bankers, Solicitors, and of the Secretary at the offices of the Company.

Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their subscription returned in full.

If a less number of shares be allotted than applied for, the balance of subscription will be applied to allotment.

The price to be paid to the Vendor for the patents, stocks, &c., is £20,000 (as to £10,000 in cash and 10,000 fully paid shares).

London, 15th January, 1890.

THE PURNELL HIGH-SPEED GAS ENGINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Extract from Times newspaper, 15th January, 1890.

"THE PURNELL GAS ENGINE.—Although great improvements have of late years been introduced into the gas engine, it does not appear to have yet attained finality as regards simplicity of construction and economy of working. This would clearly seem to be the case judging by a gas engine of very simple construction and direct action which has recently been brought under our notice. This is the Purnell gas engine, which is driven by a mixture of gas and air, and which is of small size for the power developed. The mixture of gas and air is admitted at the upstroke of the piston by a self-acting valve into a space at the bottom of the cylinder. The piston on its down stroke compresses the gaseous mixture, a portion of the charge being forced into a red-hot ignition tube, where it is ignited. The ignition is communicated to the charge in the cylinder, and the piston is propelled upwards. As the piston descends it causes an exhaust valve to be opened, and the products of combustion are thereby expelled. It will be seen that this engine is greatly simplified by the admission valve being self-acting, and by its having no ignition valve. The engine is controlled by an excellent governor, which is also the invention of Mr. Purnell, at whose works in Webber-street, London, we recently saw several of these engines working with excellent results. One of these engines of one-horse power nominal was on the brake with a measured consumption of only 36 cubic feet of gas per day, thus showing its economy."

THE TOWER COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

On the application of engineers in the United States and Canada the date fixed for sending in Competitive Designs, &c., has been EXTENDED by the Directors from the 28th of February to the 15th of March next.

ALFRED B. GARSIDE, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
St. Stephen's-chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
28th January, 1890.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 69, Threadneedle-street London.
WEST-END OFFICE: 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.
EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square
DUNDEE OFFICE: 4, Panmure-street.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Egypt, Paris, New York, San Francisco.

The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 2 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

THE BANK OF AFRICA (LIMITED).

Head office, 113, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Subscribed Capital, £750,000 in 30,000 Shares of £25;
Reserve Fund, £75,000.

General Manager, Lewis Reid. Port Elizabeth.
Branches: Algoa North, Cape Town, Cradock, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Fort Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Smithfield, Bloemfontein, Fauresmith, Winburg, Durban, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria.

The Bank issues drafts, makes telegraphic remittances, buys and collects bills, and conducts all kinds of banking business.

Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. R. G. DAVIS, Secretary

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1889).
Fire Premiums £910,000 | Life Premiums £233,000
Interest..... £140,000
Accumulated Funds..... £3,581,000

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, Strand. Established 1835. Capital, £500,000.—Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

Established 1853.
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
BURDETT-ROAD, CANNON-STREET ROAD, LONDON, E.C.
Reserve Fund, £15,000.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £600 and upwards made for 3 years.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, bearing 4 PER CENT.
Full particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. J. ROCKE.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the 15th Hussars, and who was last heard of 18 years in India, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALFRED CLOSE, Solicitor, New Inn Chambers, 61, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all descriptions of business premises, to be let or sold in London and country. Valuable selection of building land also on hand. Particulars free, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 162 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

MR. RICHARD SHIPMAN, Dramatic Reciter, accepts public or private ENGAGEMENTS. "Lucidity and dramatic.—*Evening News.*" "Refined and pleasing."—*Society Herald.*—Address, Earle Villa, Putney, S.W.

AS, in accordance with custom at busy periods of the year, FALSE and MALICIOUS REPORTS have been industriously circulated concerning the QUALITY of the EMPLOYEES of this Establishment, W. WHITELEY begs hereby to inform the Public that there is NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION for them. So far from illness being prevalent here, there is no more sickness to be absent from this cause at this date, and he ventures to assert that this fact is unparalleled in large retail stamens, especially at the present time.

W. WHITELEY,
Universal Provider.

WESTBOURNE GROVE and QUEEN'S-ROAD, BAYSWATER.
30th January, 1890.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

FOR ASSURANCES

UNDER COST PRICE.

Apply for New Prospectus at the Chief Office, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, } Joint
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, } Actuaries.

Dolls! Dolls!! Dolls!!!

DOLL EXHIBITION!

PRIZE COMPETITION for DRESSED DOLLS of all sorts and conditions.

COMPETITION in 23 Classes, each with a PRIZE of ONE GUINEA and UPWARDS.
EXTRA PRIZES of FIVE GUINEAS and THREE GUINEAS for the BEST DRESSED DOLLS of all!!

In connection with the GRAND BAZAAR to be held on APRIL 29th and following days, in aid of the

New Hospital for Women, London.

For printed Programme, with List of Classes and Prizes, apply to the HON. SEC. of the DOLL EXHIBITION, NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 222, MARYLEBONE-ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

INFLUENZA.

PATIENTS AND CONVALESCENTS

Will find the greatest comfort from the use of

DR. RIDGE'S PATENT COOKED FOOD.

It is highly nutritious and easily digested, and is an agreeable addition to Milk or Beef Tea, which it converts into a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining and building up strength.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says:—
"An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

Established 1826. FOR

NEAVE'S FOOD INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says:—
"The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

SHORTHAND. MetropolitanSchool, Ld., 27, Chancery lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City Book-keeping, business-hand, and training, by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

AT ALL NEWSAGENTS' AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

of THURSDAY, January 23rd,

CONTAINS

A CHARMING PORTRAIT OF

Sister Rose Gertrude,

the heroic young lady who has gone out to nurse the Lepers at Molokai, with an Interview and Autograph Letter.

A Fine Portrait of Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, with many sketches of the impressive ceremonies at the Tower and at St. Paul's Cathedral, also appear. The Sketches include a reproduction of a vivid Water-colour Sketch of the Storming of Magdala, from the collection of the late Lord Napier.

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

Offices: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 29th January.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £200,000, in Shares of £1 each (with power to increase), of which 600 are Founders' Shares, and the remainder Ordinary Shares.

ISSUE of 100,000 ORDINARY SHARES, payable 2s. 6d. on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. on May 1, and the balance as and when required. It is proposed to call up at present not more than 10s. per share, in order that the balance may be available as security in the event of any issue of debentures being made.

DIRECTORS.

C. A. Cater, Esq. (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Sons, and Co.), 89, Lombard-street, E.C.

F. W. Hotchkiss, Esq. (Messrs. F. W. Honischer and Co.), 53, Lime-street, E.C.

Henry P. Powell, Esq. (Messrs. Cotesworth and Powell), 185, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Colonel Reginald Thynne, C.B., 59, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.

Captain P. Giusto, Consul-General of Italy, Nicaragua.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

Banco de Nicaragua, Nicaragua.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Adams, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Alfred M'Nish and Co., 74, Lombard-street, Bankers, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. W. A. McMullen.

OFFICES.—140, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ADDRESS FOR TELEGRAPHIC PURPOSES.

This Company has been formed for the principal purpose of acquiring concessions within the Republic of Nicaragua, which Republic, like the other Central American Republics, is attracting at the present time a considerable amount of public attention. The Company will undertake business of all kinds in the Nicaraguan Republic, and generally in Central America.

The Republic has a foreign debt of £250,000 only, in Bonds bearing 6 per cent., and its financial position is excellent. The loan was made to cancel the Interior Debt of that state bearing interest at 18 per cent. The foreign loan was negotiated in 1886 in London, and the bonds are now quoted at 82. The principal products of the Republic are coffee, sugar, cacao, fibres, dye-woods, rubber, cattle, indigo, aloe gold and silver.

It is anticipated that the formation of the Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Canal Company to the United States of a route through waterway for the Pacific to the Atlantic via the Great Lake and San Juan River, will give an extraordinary impetus to trade, and to the development of its resources. Work on this canal has commenced.

The Company has agreed, subject to examination and subsequent approval by the Board, to take over certain businesses already at work in Nicaragua, and also certain concessions for new undertakings now in the hands of Captain Giusto, one of the directors, who, with the following gentlemen (constituting the firm of Pellas, Chiesi, and Co., of Nicaragua), whose powers of attorney are held by Captain Giusto), are hereinafter referred to as the Vendors, viz.:—

Santiago Morales, private banker, Director and Councillor of the Bank of Nicaragua.

F. Alfredo Pellas, Senator and Director of the Nicaragua Steam Navigation Company, of the Lake and River San Juan.

William Climie, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., and Consulting Engineer to the Nicaraguan Government for the Inter-Oceanic Canal of Nicaragua.

Gonzalo Espinosa, landed proprietor.

Captain Pablo Giusto, Consul-General of Italy to the Republic.

Ildefonso Vivas, landed proprietor.

Gil. Pimentel, Mechanical Engineer.

The above gentlemen, with General Joaquin Zavala, ex-President of the Republic, will act as a consulting committee in Nicaragua.

The following are the undertakings and concessions offered by the Vendors:—

1. Managua Lake Navigation Company. The profits for the last two years, ending June 30, 1889 have been at the rate of £6,000 per annum.

2. Managua Electric Light Company.

3. Concession for a Market in Managua.

4. Concession for a Tramway.

5. Concession for Waterworks.

The Vendors also transfer to the Company, free of charge, the option to purchase certain gold mines, which they state to have good water, timber, and fuel.

Other mining properties can be obtained if, upon examination, it is thought advisable.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that while the Vendors hand over to the Company the option of taking the concessions at work, and valuable concessions (upon which they state that they have spent more than £40,000), and that the working businesses are now making upwards of £20,000 per annum, they agree, if the Company should so decide, to accept the purchase money in Shares only to a third of the issued capital), upon which shares the Vendors would incur a liability of 10s. per share. In fact, the object of the Vendors is not so much to sell the properties, as to form an English company capable of securing them advantageously, and powerful enough to take in hand any other businesses having for their object the development of the resources of the country.

The vendors pay all expenses connected with the formation of the Company, and in consideration thereof subscribe at par for the Founders' shares. These shares are entitled to half the profits in each year after a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid on the Ordinary shares, and a proviso exists for directors' remuneration and for a reserve fund of one-tenth of the balance of the profits. The agreement for purchase gives the Vendors a right, at any time before the 31st of December, 1892, to subscribe at par for 60,000 Ordinary shares, and beyond that issue, in amounts of not less than 10,000 shares, providing always that their total holding shall not exceed one-third of the issued capital for the time being.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges in a settlement early for official quotation.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(1) Dated January 18th, 1890, between Captain Paolo Giusto, of the first part, Pellas, Chiesi, and Co. (by Captain Paolo Giusto, as their attorney) of the second part, and the Nicaragua Canal Company Limited, of the other part, with regard to the guarantee of the capital of the Canal Company and the payment of expenses.

There are also several engineering contracts, to sons of which the Company is a party, and applications for shares must be deemed to have had notice of these contracts, and to have waived all right to any particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, Concessions, and all the above Contracts may be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for shares must be made on a form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, with the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the amount due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

London, 25th January, 1890.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6

Beyond 6 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—*Pall Mall Gazette* and the Weekly Issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Weekly Issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

£1,000 Sterling Already Paid.—A week at Barnum's free. Five Counting Competitions, No. 25, £100 in Money and guarantees paid in full, no matter how few send. It only one person enters he or she would get the whole £100 as the Largest Cash prize, as follows:—£50, £20, £10, £5, £3, £2, £1 each, and 10 at 10s. each to be so finding the letter "I" most times in 7 lines of the Acts of the Apostles. Use the ordinary Version Bible as found in every home, and the Revised Edition. Count the letters "I" altogether, both capital and small, right through each Chapter. Only one in verse is allowed, therefore headings of chapters and marginal references are not to be counted. Only one prize to the same address allowed to enter. Write your own on a piece of paper your full name and address, and the number of "I's" you find in each chapter, and total of all, and send it as to "Pain," with entrance fee for 2s. P.O., or 25 stamps; form half-penny stamps must not be enclosed for result, same to be published in the Weekly Magnet. The first Magnet after the week of finding the letter "I" has been solved will contain the winner's name in the list, and you do I know of anyone else competing. This your work must be kept a secret. "I" Pain reserves the right to refuse to enter any one as he only wants true and honest workers, no matter how few. In case of "ties" (which is more than one sending correct lists), prizes will be equally divided; for example, if six sent read right, the first six prizes would be added together, and equally divided among these six and so on. Furthermore, in cases of "ties" a new 40s. watch will be given extra for first correct list received. Should no one send correct, this watch will be given with the prize, £20. Another 40s. watch for nearest correct. Should two have similar cases of genuine watches, a warranty comes with each. A Bible is awarded for nothing. Visit Barnum's great show. Free Guessing Competition, No. 8 open free to those doing "I" competition Prize, £10 Silver Watch (a 50/60s). And with this if the winner is a man or boy, a new suit of clothes to measure from the best firm he may choose; if a lady or girl, a new cash income dress complete, best quality and make. Within this Month's Magazine "Prize" is enclosed an order form for Annual Subscription. Guess how many of these prizes will be filled in and sent to "Pain," the proprietor, by Feb. 15. None knows the number, as it may be a few, and many do not like to send for fear of not getting a prize. Write your name and address on a small slip of paper and the number you guess, and keep it safe out of H's, &c. Post letters as soon as possible but not later than Feb. 15, as both competitions close certain exact date. Testimonials from competitors are patronised and recommended by the Rev. James Aitchison, Vicarage, Vicarage-road, Kingsbury, S.E.; Rev. W. E. Rembry, Cherry View, Stanley Junction, Kent; Rev. W. S. Bevan, Rectory, Minster, Canterbury, Kent; Rev. W. Henry Edwards, Islington Congregational Church (opposite the Angel), London; Rev. D. Smith, 20, Nevern-street, South Shore, Blackpool. Recommended by the Rev. John Miller (Wesleyan), Rev. Canon Follestone Visitors List," "Folkestone Argus," "Folkestone Observer," "Kent Examiner" and "Folkestone Express." Previous Competitions, holiday trips:—Mr. T. R. Davies, 40, Gloucester-road, Putney, S.W., £10 a Guinea Dress; Mr. Thomas Ford, Prize Muttwell House, Grange Hill, Chigwell, Essex, on Monday, January 20th, received £10 cheque and portmanteau. Mr. Ford's portmanteau to spread a week's holiday; as same date also. Mrs. E. Wills, 22, Gerald-road, Grosvenor-road, Russell-square, London, W.C., £10 cheque and portmanteau. Hundreds received The Manager (Cash Department) of the Provincial Bank of England. Post letters soon as possible, saying you are entering for Prize, &c., not later than February 17. Full rules published in the new magazine, *Prize*, 1d., and posted to each person who sends. Cash-divided letters, W. T. Pain, The Priories, 30, Queen-street, Folkestone, Kent. Cash-divided advertisement in *Pall Mall Gazette* and Weekly Issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

BALDNESS (most marvellous discovery). Your hair completely restored, no matter to cause, or age. Thousands of testimonials.—A. Ross, 346, St. Helen's-terrace, North Kensington.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Brick-a-brac, H. Bargains in Scraps and Albums. Palmer's Packet of Foreign to pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Chemists issue the best price given for collections. All different 40, on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 191, Gt. Portland Strand, London. Any only address.

LOUISA E. SMITH will shortly OPEN her LADIES' CLASS for teaching sensible cookery. Terms and particulars on application to SILVA Library, 100, Oxford-street.

AMATEUR MECHANICS, Carpentry, Cabinetwork, Carving, Turning, Fretwork, Polishing, Gilding, Bronzing, &c., taught by post and lessons in the above. Prospectus and testimonials free.—Mr. and Mrs. GRIFFITH, Finsbury, E.C.

WASHING.—Mrs. MARTIN, Fork Handle Laundry, Killarney-road, Queen's Park, W., wishes for Firstclass Washing. Laundry is solely for highclass family work. References to titled families. Lowest prices possible, consistent with best work. Est. 1870. Established 1870. No chemicals used.

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